



Daily Report

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Yazov Interviewed on INF Treaty Ratification
LD2805210688 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1730 GMT 28 May 88

[Text] Following the ratification by the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles today, Dmitry Timofeyevich Yazov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Defense, gave an interview to special radio correspondent Igor Charikov and TASS correspondent Vadim Biryukov. We now listen to the tape of that conversation.

In answer to the first question relating to the outlook for a continuation of contacts between the military departments of both countries, Comrade Yazov said:

[Begin recording] [Yazov] We intend to discuss issues connected with the military doctrines. Although these issues may have been discussed, they still have some additional wishes, particularly to clarify the issue linked to what is called sufficiency. They also want to raise several questions linked to military activities; the trip to the United States of America by Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Akhromyev; and we also intend to discuss more specifically the question linked to the arrival of Mr Carlucci in the Soviet Union on an official visit, as well as a number of other issues.

[Charikov] Could you please say whether you and Carlucci are to hold a news conference in Moscow in the next few days?

[Yazov] Well, I personally had not envisaged a news conference being held, but our military comrades will be taking part constantly in the group of experts and the group of those comrades who will be giving...

[Charikov, interrupting] What significance do you attribute to the contacts begun between Soviet and American military experts for normalizing relations between our countries?

[Yazov] If we are talking about the INF Treaty ratified today, you will see clearly and precisely that the military took part in drafting that treaty....

[Charikov, interrupting] And in its implementation?

[Yazov]...And they will continue to take part, primarily in organizing these accords. However, no doubt it is precisely these questions that will be of interest to journalists and the public.

[Charikov] But of course, the military on both sides will be taking part in the continuation of this process?

[Yazov] And in continuation of the dialogue leading to 50 percent cuts in strategic offensive weapons. The first step has been taken; 3 to 4 percent of nuclear warheads in all are being destroyed. Ultimately, the missiles themselves are not dangerous: It is what they carry that is dangerous.

[Charikov] What were your personal feelings today when this marvelous treaty was ratified in Moscow?

[Yazov] Well, I am the person responsible for defense and you know, I have, as it were, given my impressions of it. Of course, I was in favor, in favor of ratification. You cannot build up piles and piles and piles of weapons—you can see that yourself. Today it is 100 missiles, another 100 tomorrow, the next day, 1,000, and 10 years later, you still have to modify these missiles. In other words, even irrespective of who does or does not have them, you will have to modify them all yourself and have greater and greater replacement levels. Whether or not it should be, it is weaponry that cannot be eternally preserved and that has to be continually renewed. Do you understand the additional burdens that fall on the shoulders of the people? As an ordinary worker interested in the prosperity of our people and our state, I am in favor of keeping defense to the most, or rather the lowest, level. Let there be fewer missiles and fewer nuclear warheads.

[Charikov] With less expenditure.

[Yazov] With less expenditure. And this is a special case.

[Charikov] Dmitry Timofeyevich, many thanks and congratulations once again on this marvelous treaty.
[end recording]

'Personal Feelings' Stated

LD2805175488 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT
28 May 88

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS—Immediately upon the end of the ceremony of ratification of the Soviet-American Treaty on the Elimination of Medium- and Shorter-Range Missiles at the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet held in the Kremlin, General of the Army Dmitry Yazov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and defense minister of the USSR, answered questions of the TASS diplomatic correspondent Vadim Biryukov.

Question: What were your personal feelings on that solemn moment?

Answer: I am the one who is responsible for the Soviet Union's defenses, and I fully support the treaty that has just been ratified. One cannot create heaps and heaps of weapons. Without such treaties the ensurance of the country's security requires the continuous growth and replacement of weapons. One has to proceed from ever greater replacement levels. And all this takes place in

conditions when the country is not in the state of war. What a great burden it is for the people. As an ordinary worker interested in the prosperity of this nation, I strive to ensure defense on the lowest possible level: Let there be less missiles and nuclear warheads. And if so, the country's expenditures will be smaller, and resources will be released for the national economy.

Question: What problems will be discussed by representatives of Soviet and American defense ministries during the Moscow meeting?

Answer: We intend to clarify some points connected with our countries' military doctrines. The stands of the sides on the so-called arms sufficiency should be specified. Other questions connected with military activities will also be discussed.

Question: What significance do you attach to contacts between Soviet and American military experts?

Answer: Speaking about the INF Treaty ratified today, it is easy to understand that without direct participation of military experts from both sides the treaty could have never been worked out. Of course, representatives of defense ministries of both countries will take most active part in the discussion of the treaty on a 50 per cent reduction of strategic offensive armaments within the framework of the Soviet-American dialogue. Only the first step has been taken: No more than 3-4 per cent of nuclear warheads are to be destroyed. Missiles as such are not dangerous. It is the stuff they carry that is dangerous.

Gan Views Senate Approval of INF Treaty
PM2805193988 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
29 May 88 First Edition pp 1, 5

[V. Gan dispatch under the rubric "USSR-U.S. 1988":
"On the Eve of the Meeting. Senate Vote"]

[Text] Washington, 28 May—"In the voting, 93 votes were cast 'for' and 5 'against.' Hence, two-thirds of the senators present voted 'for.' The resolution on ratification is approved." With these words, the chairman of the session of the upper house of congress, Arkansas Democrat D. Pryor, gave a broad smile, and applause rang around the chamber. Jumping from their seats, legislators shook each other by the hand and clapped each other on the shoulder. For a long time, Pryor was unable to restore quiet and order....

At 1500 hours today, Washington time, the Senate, with the right vested in it by the Constitution, gave its "advice and consent" to the ratification of the historic USSR-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles. The results of the voting exceeded the expectations of many observers, who had not for a long time seen such an impressive show of enthusiasm by the legislators. The two-thirds majority support (67 out of 100 senators) required for the passage

of the treaty was "overfulfilled" to such an extent that R. Byrd, the leader of the Democrats, called the result "the almost unanimous" opinion of the Senate, which for the first time in the last 16 years had decided to approve a Soviet-U.S. agreement in the arms control sphere.

Undoubtedly, a major role in the elaboration of the INF Treaty was played by the foreign political parameters of our glasnost and restructuring, by our new political thinking. But something else is also beyond doubt: A substantial reappraisal of values has taken place on this side of the Atlantic, too, whereby the objective and the rational have prevailed over ideological intransigence and military and political prejudices. However paradoxical it may seem, in this sense what is ideologically the most conservative and anticommunist administration even "gave a start" to the Senate, to whose lot, I suppose, fell one of the most difficult sectors of the path. Since the end of January, when the INF Treaty was officially sent to Capitol Hill by the White House, it has been thoroughly investigated and analyzed by three Senate committees: Foreign Relations, Armed Services, and Intelligence. Dozens of high-ranking administration staffers, the leaders of the Pentagon and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, U.S. representatives at the Geneva negotiations, experts, and well-known figures from previous administrations have been heard. As things transpired, however, many senators had their own considerations on this score. Some set about exacting "revenge" on the administration for personal and partisan defeats on issues unrelated to the treaty, others attempted to score political points in election year, while for yet others, the very idea of approving an agreement with the Soviet Union was intolerable. As a result—as we know—additional discussion of treaty-related issues was even required at a meeting between the USSR foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state.

When the artificially accumulated obstructions had finally been cleared and the treaty went for discussion by the whole Senate, right-wing legislators tried to wreck its approval with the aid of "killer" amendments. Their leader, Helms, for example, personally introduced around a dozen such amendments—the last one, what is more, literally on the eve of the final vote. At the same time, the opposition engaged in overt delaying tactics, hoping to hijack the debate and undermine it by recourse to procedural maneuvers.

All the same, the treaty "emerged unscathed," as people here say. In a rare demonstration of unity, Democrats and Republicans smashed its opponents by rejecting direct and camouflaged subversion of the treaty structure. A provision in accordance with which future administrations cannot reinterpret the treaty in their own way without the sanction of the Senate, which was adopted by a majority vote and applies only to the U.S. side, was the sole amendment. This was a consequence of the administration's attempts arbitrarily to interpret the ABM Treaty between the USSR and the United States with a view to giving the go-ahead to tests of SDI-related weaponry.

It would hardly be an exaggeration to state that in the course of the Senate's most thorough examination of the treaty, the legislators were increasingly possessed of a feeling of their responsibility to their own country and to the whole world. It is, of course, too early to talk of a decisive and irrevocable abandonment of stereotypes and old approaches. However, most of the speeches during this time have resounded with common sense, a call for the demilitarization of Soviet-U.S. relations, acknowledgment of the "impotence of force" in the contemporary world, and the hope for further new steps by the USSR and the United States to eliminate the nuclear peril. "Today," Senator W. Ford declared, "I cast my most important vote, a vote linked to the future of my grandchildren. The treaty is a step in the right direction, a step toward the destruction of nuclear armaments, a step toward the preservation of peace." "I don't claim that this is a perfect treaty," Senator C. Levin remarked. "But even a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step. Our goal is the elimination of the threat of nuclear destruction which looms over us, over our children, and over the planet. For the achievement of this goal, even a small step is of enormous significance." The agreement, J. Heinz emphasized, "establishes a number of useful precedents for future accords in the field of arms control."

This is obvious to everyone, right-wing conservatives included. Their attacks on the treaty were a particular warning for the future. "Hard-line conservatives," CBS-TV observed, "are unhappy with the treaty, but they proved incapable of killing it off. Nevertheless, they have sent a warning message that they are prepared to fight their own President if he achieves an accord on strategic missiles."

However that may be, the Senate's "advice and consent" to the ratification of the INF Treaty has been obtained. As soon as the results of the vote became known, Democratic leader Byrd and Republican leader Dole spoke by telephone with President Reagan, who is in Helsinki. "We are very pleased to have been able to approve the treaty before you set foot on Soviet soil in Moscow," Dole told the President.

A feeling of satisfaction common to all who hold dear the interests of peace.

Soviet SDI Attitude 'Has Undergone a Change'
LD2905161688 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 0750 GMT 29 May 88

[Text] Moscow, 29 May (TASS)—Vladimir Chernyshev, TASS observer on military affairs, writes: In the past year, the USSR's attitude toward the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" has undergone a change: So long as SDI does not run counter to the ABM Treaty, then by all means let the United States carry on work and research.

To understand the dynamic Soviet standpoint, one must, first of all, take a look at what is happening with the SDI program in the United States itself, since all this is taken into account when changes are introduced into the Soviet stance. SDI's popularity among Americans in the first few years following its proclamation may be explained by the fact that it was presented as a program for the creation of "total defense" against nuclear missiles. It gradually became clear that, in any case, this "umbrella" would have "holes" in it, and thereafter support for SDI in the United States declined sharply.

The SDI program is now encountering the fettering influence of the positive processes in Soviet-U.S. relations. Given that the Russians are proposing a significant reduction in nuclear arms, NEWSWEEK magazine wrote recently, the public—which in any case cannot work up any enthusiasm—could demand that the next president renounce SDI.

Our new policy on the international scene has dealt a very serious blow to the Soviet Union's "hostile image" so long cultivated by Western propaganda. As THE WASHINGTON POST discovered last December, a large proportion of Americans, 73 percent, now believe that the USSR really does want progress on a substantial reduction in nuclear arsenals. The summit meetings in Geneva, Reykjavik, and Washington, and the conclusion of a treaty on intermediate- and shorter-range missiles have demonstrated that security can be strengthened and fear of nuclear weapons can be removed by political means, and not by military methods, and in particular not by way of creating new weapons under the SDI program.

Definite changes can be observed in the approach to SDI even in the heart of the U.S. military-industrial complex. Intensification of the work on SDI, and particularly the shift to deploying it in space, requires, according to the estimates of U.S. experts, annual funding for this purpose of \$15-20 billion or more. The U.S. economic difficulties and the "over saturation" of the military budget leave no place for the funding of expensive new programs without a considerable reduction in other items of the Pentagon budget. The prospect of huge sums being assigned to SDI at the expense of other programs generates concern among representatives of the military-industrial complex, who are starting to see the SDI program as two birds in the bush, on whose account a single bird in the hand could be lost.

Each year Congress cuts the allocations to the SDI program and introduces amendments in bills that are aimed at ensuring strict observance of the ABM Treaty. Senator S. Nunn recently announced that the President, who constantly advocates the continuation of SDI, "is consistently substituting slogans for goals and a technically convincing analysis."

The Soviet Union's reaction to SDI has disappointed the U.S. military and political leadership. One of the goals of this program was the economic exhaustion of the Soviet Union, i.e. the desire to force it into squandering huge sums on space weapons. The U.S. Administration was clearly banking on inertia in Soviet political thinking and on our long-held desire to "catch up" on the United States in the military field, copying its innovations. But here Washington underestimated the changes taking place in the USSR and did not take account of the dynamism and flexibility which have appeared here in the sensitive military-political field. The response from our side was unexpected to the United States: The Soviet leadership announced that the steps to counter SDI would consist not in building its own SDI but would be asymmetrical, much simpler, and cheaper.

I think at first our side had also clearly overestimated the opportunities and dangers of SDI, and there was just as clear an overestimation of the U.S. Administration's opportunities to renounce the program. It is an illusion to work on the basis that SDI could easily be put to an end. In real politics, one must not indulge in wishful thinking. The policy of continuing with work on SDI is fuelled by fairly powerful interests, which it would be a mistake to disregard.

At the same time, it is evident that much of the research which comes under the SDI program in the United States does not, in all cases, run counter to the ABM Treaty. For instance, creation of powerful computer software, development of new technologies to ensure the invulnerability of satellites, and the sweeping cut in the cost of sending a large payload into orbit all come into those fields that are not covered by restrictions under the ABM Treaty.

All this provides us with the opportunity of not insisting on a complete halt to the SDI program. For example, restrictions could be introduced that would even allow some tests to be carried out to find answers to fundamental questions of science, but with simultaneous observance of all provisions of the ABM Treaty. The USSR has gone even farther: The Soviet proposals on observance of the ABM Treaty provide for a list of apparatus that could or could not be deployed in space during scientific research work to be agreed upon. What is implied by this? There are some devices already in orbit: observation and early warning satellites. These are known as sensory identification aids. But anything that could hit, knock out, or destroy could not be put into space. An agreed list of apparatus banned from space if its characteristics exceed agreed upon criteria would provide an opportunity for rigid control over research in the field of antiballistic missile defense.

Undoubtedly, all this creates conditions that favor an agreement on the observance of the ABM Treaty and on nonwithdrawal from it. In other words, a political line is possible that allows accords on a cardinal reduction in strategic offensive weapons to be guaranteed, while

avoiding unrealistic bans on scientific research and development, including space research and development. This logic now determines our position on the ABM Treaty and the SDI program. The main feature of this position is that the SDI program has ceased to be an obstacle to agreement on nuclear disarmament.

At the same time, the Soviet Union is fully aware that, if the United States manages to carry out its intentions regarding SDI, although that seems very doubtful, a transfer of arms to a new sphere will occur, to space. This is drastically destabilizing in terms of the strategic situation. "If we were to replace one kind of arms race with another, in space, things would become really dramatic. We'd have undermined the emerging confidence and depreciated the experience stored up at the Geneva talks," Mikhail Gorbachev stated, answering questions put by THE WASHINGTON POST and NEWSWEEK. "What we have here is a new kind and a new sphere of the arms race. We'd need new criteria to come close to understandings and arrive at agreements. And that would take us decades."

This is precisely why the USSR believes that a very important obligation binding on the sides must be envisaged in the documents connected with a 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive weapons. And on the USSR's initiative, in the joint Soviet-U.S. summit statement adopted in Washington, an accord has been recorded by which intensive discussions on strategic stability would begin 3 years before the end of the agreed term for not withdrawing from the treaty. After that term, moreover, if the sides do not come to any other agreement, each of them will have the right to determine their manner of action themselves.

3rd UN Special Disarmament Session Held
LD3105015288 Moscow TASS in English 2247 GMT
30 May 88

[Text] New York May 30 TASS—TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The third special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament due to open on Tuesday will contribute to solving the burning tasks faced by mankind in the field of disarmament. This was said by the President of the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly P. Florin in an interview with the TASS correspondent.

The beginning of the session, he said, coincides with the Moscow summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which is called upon to become fresh proof of the increased opportunities for the search of mutual understanding on the key problems of our time. The president of the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly said he was confident that the

special session would engage in a constructive and business-oriented dialogue over the entire set of disarmament issues, on concerted actions by all states to remove the nuclear threat from mankind.

The special session on disarmament is to be held under a relevant resolution of the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly, which expresses concern over the continued arms race which undermines international peace and security and consumes immense resources badly needed for economic and social development. The session participants are to discuss the present international situation in the light of the vitally important task of achieving substantial progress in the field of disarmament. It is to work out specific and practical measures and to examine the link between disarmament and development.

At the same time one expects serious struggle at the special session. Thus, in an interview with the "DISARMAMENT TIMES", bulletin published by the special committee of non-governmental organisations on disarmament matters, Assistant director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency L. Hansen "recommended" that "unrealistic demands" should not be made at the session and among these he listed above all the calls for an immediate end to nuclear tests and nuclear disarmament in the immediate future.

Perez de Cuellar Cited

LD3105222888 Moscow TASS in English 2218 GMT
31 May 88

[Text] New York June 1 TASS—The U.N. General Assembly opened its third session on disarmament at the U.N. Headquarters on Tuesday. This important event in the international life, said U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, so fortunately coincides with the dialogue under way in Moscow between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, including on the issue of reducing nuclear strategic offensive weapons. This historic event confirms the topicality of the special session of the U.N. General Assembly. It underscores the global responsibility of leaders and representatives of the states that gathered at the U.N. Headquarters in defining the course of agreed-upon worldwide action for disarmament.

Petrovskiy Previews Talks

LD2805085388 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT
28 May 88

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS—At the third U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament, opening in New York on May 31, "it is meant to continue the dialogue on ensuring security through disarmament and mapping out specific ways of further action for the process of nuclear disarmament, that started with the conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on Eliminating Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles, to assume a

continuous, persistently mounting and deepening character", V. Petrovskiy, Soviet deputy foreign minister, said in a PRAVDA interview published today.

"This session, in the opinion of many of its participants, should become a catalyst of both bilateral and multilateral efforts to meet the goal of global and complete disarmament, formulated by the united nations".

"It is symbolic and at the same time practically useful that the special session on disarmament is convened at the moment of the summit meeting in Moscow, from which people expect with every reason that it will become a milestone in the cause of disarmament".

"What is symbolic is that the present-day interrelated world calls for parallel efforts both in the Soviet-U.S. and all other—bilateral and multilateral—directions of disarmament. What is needed is a kind of a constructive competition, contest that would make it possible to forge and enrich the efforts in the disarmament field".

"What is practically useful is that, considering the outcome of the Moscow meeting, the U.N. member states will be able to outline in a more specific manner actions to develop the processes begun in the Soviet-U.S. direction, elaborate the priority tasks in the cause of ridding the world of nuclear weapons, bringing the military potentials down to reasonable sufficiency, give an impetus to the earliest conclusion of a convention on banning chemical weapons, chart out both global and regional systems of coordinates on the map of roads leading to a demilitarized world. The session is also to discuss verification of disarmament".

"The Soviet Union and many other countries have interesting considerations on this score", Petrovskiy stressed. "We are prepared for a businesslike and serious discussion with other countries of such issues, which are a cause of concern for their peoples, as the use of the funds released as a result of disarmament for development purposes. We are ready to discuss with all the moves to refine the multilateral disarmament mechanism".

"The Soviet Union is open to a dialogue with all and is ready to give the most attentive consideration to any constructive proposals and ideas whenever they are launched".

Petrovskiy Briefs Reporters

LD0106054788 Moscow TASS in English 0528 GMT
1 Jun 88

[Text] New York June 1 TASS—The Soviet delegation at the 3rd special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, which opened on Tuesday, gave a press conference where it emphasized the Soviet Union's firm intention to promote, in words and deeds, its successful work.

The chronological coincidence of the start of this representative international forum and the Soviet-American summit in Moscow reflects one of the deep natural features of the present-day development, said Vladimir Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister. It lies in the need for parallel efforts both in the Soviet-American and all other (bilateral and multilateral) directions of disarmament so as to consolidate the emerging positive trends with specific actions. "This is an imperative of existing interdependence of the controversial diverse and, at the same time, integral world where we live." The summit talks in Moscow whose importance oversteps by far the limits of Soviet-American relations, are a major step along the way of overcoming outdated antipathies, hackneyed stereotypes connected with the image of an enemy. The bilateral as well as multilateral process, as is confirmed by the very fact of calling the special session on disarmament, convincingly shows the following at this responsible time for the international community: Ensurance of security of states is increasingly shifting from the sphere of correlation of military potentials to the policy of the primacy of law, human morale in fulfilling international obligations.

The Soviet Union has come to the session with the firm determination to realize the emerging opportunities to materialize ideas of disarmament, to lend irreversibility to the movement along the routes leading to a nuclear-free and secure world, he said. "We intend to strive for a business-like and non-confrontational dialogue on all items of the agenda, to conduct persistently a creative and flexible search for generally acceptable solutions on the basis of a balance of interests of all groups of states and to display receptivity to ideas and proposals of other countries. We stand out for concentrating the session's attention on the entire range of nuclear issues, prohibition of nuclear arms tests, prevention of space militarization and the earliest conclusion of a convention on prohibition of chemical weapons. Reduction of armed forces and conventional arms should be also among priority directions of U.N. activities. Guided by the new thinking, the USSR stands out for the strictest possible, the most efficient, and if you like, triple control over the compliance with agreements on limiting armaments and confidence measures. We believe that the special session should examine, in real earnest, the relationship between disarmament and development. The Soviet Union confirms its proposal on setting up an international fund disarmament for development within the U.N. and is ready to discuss in principle the entire range of issue of disarmament and development at a special summit meeting of the leaders of the Security council member states. The scale of tasks facing us fully justifies such a meeting."

The Soviet Union, Vladimir Petrovskiy pointed out, is quite sure that it will be possible by joint and concerted efforts of the United Nations to break off the vicious circle of the arms race and to build a secure, nuclear-free and eventually demilitarized world.

Bogachev Views Session

*LD3105191688 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT
31 May 88*

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS—TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The United Nations General Assembly's third special session on disarmament opens in New York today and will continue for four weeks.

The session will discuss the present-day international situation with a view to solving the vital task of achieving substantial progress in the field of disarmament, and is expected to work out specific practical measures to lower levels of military confrontation in the world, and to discuss problems of interrelationship between disarmament and development. It is significant that the U.N. Session on disarmament begins on the days of the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Moscow.

The distinguishing feature of the U.N. session on disarmament is that it is held in an atmosphere of considerable growth of the prestige of the Third-World countries and an increase in their influence on the solution of international problems. It is perfectly evident that it is possible to attain the goals of elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction by the turn of the century only with the support and participation of all countries and peoples on earth.

The substantial changes that have taken place recently in relations between the two great powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are of great importance to the session's work. The changes made possible the ratification of the historic INF Treaty which envisages real elimination of part of contemporary nuclear-missile weaponry. A positive impulse of the session's work is also being undoubtedly given by regular contacts between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States and by the precedents of achievement of important mutually acceptable solutions on arms control issues during such contacts.

The world public expresses hope that the U.N. session on disarmament will strengthen the U.N. role in lowering the level of military confrontation in the world and in improving the climate of international relations. It is necessary that the U.N. activities and bilateral Soviet-U.S. talks on arms control complement each other, thereby promoting the establishment of a reliable system of international security.

U.S. To Begin Missile Withdrawal From FRG

*LD3105203888 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT
31 May 88*

[Text] Bonn May 31 TASS—It was learnt in Bonn today that the withdrawal of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles stationed in West German territory will begin in September, DPA news agency reports.

The first missiles will start to be removed from the U.S. military base at Waldheim near Heilbronn. It is supposed that the nuclear systems, whose elimination is stipulated by the INF Treaty, will be withdrawn from West Germany in the duration of three years.

Comparison of Soviet Presidium INF Ratification

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 29 May carries in its Morning Edition on pages 1-2 a TASS report under the heading "Treaty Ratified. On 28 May the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Approved the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles." The IZVESTIYA report has been compared with the Moscow Television Russian version published in the 31 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages 1-12, revealing the following variations:

Page 1:

Column one, paragraph one, line one reads in IZVESTIYA: "A USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session was held on 28 May in the Kremlin with A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the chair.

"The Presidium considered the question of ratification of the USSR-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles signed by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and U.S. President R. Reagan on 8 December 1987 in Washington.

"On behalf of the USSR Government, which has submitted the treaty for ratification, E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, delivered a report.

"Report by E.A. Shevardnadze [subhead]

"Esteemed comrades! The USSR Council..." (adding passage, omitting first four paragraphs)

Page 2:

Column one, paragraph five, line six reads in IZVESTIYA: "...transport vehicles of large freight lifting capacity." (changing "huge" to "large")

Column two, paragraph one, last line reads in IZVESTIYA: "...Secretary of State G. Shultz." (supplying name)

Page 3:

Column one, paragraph one, last line reads in IZVESTIYA: "...gain from this.

"No one's security will be encroached on.

"During the discussion..." (adding paragraph)

Column one, paragraph two, line eighteen reads in IZVESTIYA: "...scientific-technical, economic, and ecological factors and, on..." (adding "ecological")

Column one, paragraph three, line three reads in IZVESTIYA: "...program for a nuclear-free world has become more apparent..." (changing "nuclear" to "nuclear-free")

Column two, line one reads in IZVESTIYA: "...Incidentally, a very good foundation has been laid here for the future, promising..." (rewording)

Column two, paragraph one, line twenty-two reads in IZVESTIYA: "...and Shorter-Range Missiles.

"Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission, spoke on behalf of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

"Speech by Ye.K. Ligachev [subhead]

"Esteemed Comrades! On the instructions of..." (adding passage, deleting paragraphs three, four, and five)

Column two, paragraph six, line three reads in IZVESTIYA: "...connected with the treaty. The discussion of the treaty at..." (omitting phrase)

Page 4:

Column one, line two reads in IZVESTIYA: "...Commission was conducted in an atmosphere of..." (omitting "to be frank" and all subsequent instances of the phrase in Ligachev's speech)

Column one, paragraph one, line seven reads in IZVESTIYA: "...the commissions, particularly as we knew from letters..." (omitting phrase)

Column two, paragraph one, line six reads in IZVESTIYA: "...needs the labor, material, and financial resources..." (adding comma)

Column two, paragraph four, line fifteen reads in IZVESTIYA: "...to be followed by a pause. The real..." (omitting "prolonged")

Page 5:

Column one, paragraph four, last line reads in IZVESTIYA: "...and non-violent world.

"The session participants, expressing the will of the whole Soviet people, unanimously approved and supported the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles.

"Assessing the treaty from a military viewpoint, D.T. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, stressed that inasmuch as it..." (adding passages, omitting paragraphs five, six, and seven)

Column two, paragraph two, line five reads in IZVESTIYA: "...political tension in Europe. In the interests..." (omitting phrase)

Column two, paragraph three, line four reads in IZVESTIYA: "...guarantees our security.

"The Supreme Soviet Presidium is discussing a question that, I would say, is of unfading and exceptional importance, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed. It is a question of the ratification the first ever treaty on the elimination of two classes of deadly nuclear weapons—intermediate- and shorter-range missiles.

"The elaboration and signing of this document were the result of the dynamic, peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the persistent, enterprising efforts of the Soviet leadership, efforts which, as is known, were backed at every stage by the fraternal socialist countries. And, of course, many days of intensive diplomatic negotiations were also needed.

"The practical implementation..." (adding passages, omitting rest of paragraph, next five paragraphs on page 6, and first eight lines of last paragraph, second column, page 6)

Page 7:

Column one, paragraph one, line seven reads in IZVESTIYA: "...nuclear offensive weapons.

"L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow Party Gorkom, and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, highlighted the fact that our people see the treaty as a substantial, concrete result of restructuring, a victory for new political thinking.

"Meetings and conversations..." (omitting rest of paragraph, subsequent five paragraphs, and first eight lines of paragraph one, column two, page 7)

Column two, paragraph one, last line reads in IZVESTIYA: "...toward a nuclear-free world.

"It is important that..." (omitting last sentence of paragraph one)

Column two, paragraph two, line four reads in IZVESTIYA: "...disarmament that has begun. There is no weaponry..." (omitting two sentences)

Column two, paragraph two, line eighteen reads in IZVESTIYA: "...all-union party conference.

"Although the treaty has been..." (omitting last two sentences of paragraph two and first three sentences of paragraph three)

Page 8:

Column one, paragraph one, line one reads in IZVESTIYA: "Its implementation will undoubtedly stimulate negotiations on conventional weapons, too, in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals." (omitting all other sentences in paragraph)

Column one, paragraph two, line five reads in IZVESTIYA: "...Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole.

"The memorial complex of Khatyn is known..." (omitting rest of paragraph, subsequent two paragraphs, and beginning of next paragraph up to "[Sokolov] Esteemed comrades:")

Column one, paragraph five, line five reads in IZVESTIYA: "...their people and did not rise again, Ye.Ye. Sokolov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee said. The occupiers destroyed more than half of the republic's resources. The calamities that a nuclear war might bring beggar human imagination. Our people believe..." (adding passages, omitting subsequent four paragraphs)

Column two, paragraph four, last line reads in IZVESTIYA: "...balance of their interests.

"The Soviet trade unions, expressing..." (omitting intervening three paragraphs)

Page 9:

Column one, paragraph three, line two reads in IZVESTIYA: "...of its members, S.A. Shalayev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the AUCCTU, said, welcome this treaty..." (omitting phrase, identifying speaker)

Column one, paragraph three, line eight reads in IZVESTIYA: "...additional funds which hitherto have been spent on missile production. We are certainly delighted that production capacities made available as a result of the halting of the production of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles are already being switched to civil production. They will be operating in the interests of improving the people's well-being.

"This must be emphatically reiterated since at the moment many Western specialists and publicists in the service of the military-industrial complex are trying to

frighten their peoples with..." (adding passage; rewording, omitting subsequent two paragraphs and first six lines of first paragraph, column two, page 9)

Column two, paragraph one, last line reads in IZVESTIYA: "...of the working people.

"The working people of the whole world..." (omitting first six lines of paragraph two, column two, page 9 up to "said that")

Column two, paragraph two, line six reads in IZVESTIYA: "...world are well aware that the arms race and the people's most vital interests are incompatible. All three major international trade union centers—the WFTU, ICFTU, and the World Confederation of Labor—and practically all the national trade union organizations, that is, the entire world trade union movement, which numbers more than 500 million people, have declared their full and unconditional support for the Soviet-American Treaty on Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles. The minds of ordinary people the world over are in the grip of the new thinking.

"Seeing the Treaty on Intermediate- and Shorter-range Missiles as a very important stage on the road to a nuclear-free world, the Soviet trade unions unanimously support its ratification.

"At the same time, we urge the country's leadership not to relax its efforts in the complex and difficult talks with the U.S. Administration for an early completion of the talks and the achievement of accords on a 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive armaments and the prevention of the placing of nuclear weapons in space and for the achievement of accords on ending nuclear tests, complete elimination of chemical weapons, and reduction of other types of weapons of mass destruction

"An enormous number..." (rewording rest of paragraph and following paragraph, omitting paragraph four and first eight lines of paragraph five up to "...have been expressed." on line four, column one, page 10)

Page 10:

Column one, line nine reads in IZVESTIYA: "...towns and countryside, N.N. Ryzhova, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and welder at the Podolsk Machine Building Plant in Moscow Oblast, said.

"In these appeals..." (identifying speaker)

Column one, paragraph one, line four reads in IZVESTIYA: "...discussed today was ardently approved." (changing "cordially" to "ardently")

Column one, paragraph three, line ten reads in IZVESTIYA: "...peace and security.

"Ahead, on the path to..." (omitting rest of paragraph three, paragraph four, and first two sentences of paragraph five)

Column two, line three reads in IZVESTIYA: "...terrible face of war.

"Intermediate- and shorter-range missiles are among the types of weapons which are the closest to the threshold of nuclear war, Academician N.G. Basov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the All-union "Znaniye" Society Board, noted. This problem is..." (omitting "Thank you," paragraph one, and first six sentences of paragraph two)

Column two, paragraph two, last line reads in IZVESTIYA: "...difficult to imagine. The treaty closes off this extremely dangerous avenue for the use of nuclear weapons. It contributes to the strengthening of the new political and sociopsychological atmosphere and could be a fine model for future work on reducing strategic and other types of armaments.

"In light of the new thinking it seems opportune to try to..." (adding passage, omitting subsequent three paragraphs, rewording first sentence of paragraph two, column one, page 11)

Page 11:

Column one, paragraph two, last line reads in IZVESTIYA: "...support this proposal.

"The fact that the Presidium..." (omitting paragraphs three and four, and beginning of paragraph five up to "[Tereshkova] Esteemed comrades!")

Column one, paragraph five, line six read in IZVESTIYA: "...and other countries, V.V. Tereshkova, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, said. The antiwar movements..." (identifying speaker)

Column one, paragraph five, line ten reads in IZVESTIYA: "...urgently and radically.

"The signing of the treaty shows that realism is gradually..." (omitting rest of paragraph five, paragraph one of column two, and first sentence of paragraph two, column two; rewording sentence, paragraph two)

Column two, paragraph three, line three reads in IZVESTIYA: "...earlier are being implemented.

"Given the existence of a mutual..." (omitting rest of paragraph three and first sentence, paragraph four)

Column two, paragraph four, line eight reads in IZVESTIYA: "...the possibility of a joint flight to the planet Mars." (rewording)

Column two, paragraph four, line fourteen reads in IZVESTIYA: "...disarmament is impossible.

"All the speakers at the session unanimously supported ratification of the treaty.

"The discussion was summed up by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"Speech by A.A. Gromyko [subhead]

"Dear comrades! The..." (expanding passage)

Column two, paragraph five, line four reads in IZVESTIYA: "...addresses today have shown that study of this..." (omitting phrase)

Page 12:

Column two, line four reads in IZVESTIYA: "...by the Soviet people.

"The necessary steps were taken..." (omitting first sentence, paragraph one)

Column two, paragraph one, line eleven reads in IZVESTIYA: "...in Washington, be ratified.

"The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium unanimously ratified the Treaty between the USSR and the United States on the Elimination of Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles. A.A. Gromyko signed the ratification document." (adding passage, omitting next two paragraphs)

Gorbachev To Brief Warsaw Pact on Summit
*LD0106081988 Hamburg DPA in German 0746 GMT
1 Jun 88*

[Text] Prague (DPA)—According to unconfirmed reports, Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev is to brief the Warsaw Pact allies in Prague on Friday on his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Moscow. Official confirmation could not be obtained in Prague today but a series of indications speak in favor of the information's credibility. Prague castle, the probable venue, is to be closed to tourists—a measure only taken for very important events.

Gorbachev also briefed his allies in Prague after the first meeting with Ronald Reagan in Geneva 3 years ago.

Warsaw Pact Committee To Meet in 'Mid-July'
*LD3005171888 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT
30 May 88*

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS—In accordance with an arrangement made, a regular meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states is to be held in Warsaw in mid-July, it was announced here today.

Slyunkov To Attend CEMA Session in Hungary

Departs Moscow

*LD3105124288 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT
31 May 88*

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS—Nikolay Slyunkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Budapest today to attend a conference of secretaries of the Central Committees of the communist and workers' parties in the CMEA member countries on economic issues.

Arrives in Budapest

*LD3105223188 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT
31 May 88*

[Text] Budapest May 31 TASS—Nikolay Slyunkov, a member of the Politburo and a secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, arrived here today to attend a conference of secretaries for economic matters of the Central Committees of the communist and workers' parties of the countries grouped in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Received by Grosz

*LD3105233188 Moscow Television Service in Russian
2255 GMT 31 May 88*

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Karoly Grosz MSZMP general secretary and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has received Comrade Slyunkov, who has arrived in Budapest to take

part in the conference of secretaries of central committees of communist and workers parties of the CMEA member-countries on economic questions.

Holds Talks With Grosz

*LD3105195388 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT
31 May 88*

[Text] Budapest May 31 TASS—Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, today received at the party Central Committee Nikolay Slyunkov, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He arrived in Budapest to attend a conference of secretaries of the Central Committees of the CMEA member countries' fraternal parties on economic issues.

Slyunkov conveyed to Grosz cordial greetings from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and wishes of success in translating into action the decisions of the Hungarian national party conference, aimed at renovating the party work and enhancing its role in transforming Hungarian society.

On behalf of the Hungarian party and state leadership, Grosz welcomed the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and emphasized that Hungary was also interested in this meeting being concluded with meaningful results and signaling a further step towards disarmament and strengthening favourable tendencies in international politics.

The Hungarian People's Republic will continue promoting, in keeping with its potentialities, peace, broader dialogue and cooperation between the East and the West.

Speaking about Hungarian-Soviet relations, Grosz noted that all conditions existed now for raising bilateral cooperation to a higher qualitative level in line with the two countries' interests and requirements.

Bloc Members Debate Reform, Renewal of Socialism

*PM3005142188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
26 May 88 Second Edition p 5*

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] An international science-and-practice conference was held at the Moscow Higher Party School 24-25 May on the subject: "Experience and Problems of Implementing Economic Reform in Socialist Countries." Taking part were scientific associates, lecturers from party educational establishments, and party officials from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, the SRV, the USSR, the CSSR, and the CEMA International Institute of Economic Problems of the World Socialist System.

The problems of further developing the concept of economic reform and its stages were considered during the discussion.

Questions of party leadership of the economy in the new conditions were also discussed.

The conference participants emphasized the importance and usefulness of the exchange of opinions and their interest in its continuation for the purpose of developing the scientific basis of socialism's renewal, as a common international task.

Historians Debate Munich Agreement Consequences
PM2605125988 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
26 May 88 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by special correspondents V. Mikhaylov and O. Rzheshhevskiy: "Drawing Lessons From the Past"]

[Text] Prague, 25 May—The forum of historians and journalists devoted to studying the origins and consequences of the Munich agreement concluded by Britain, France, Germany, and Italy in 1938 is into its 2d day in Prague on the initiative of RUDE PRAVO, organ of the CPCZ Central Committee, supported by fraternal newspapers of the USSR, Poland, the GDR, and Hungary.

On the first day of the meeting the participants in the "roundtable" compared existing data with new documents and materials revealing the imperialist powers' criminal compact which led to the destruction of the Czechoslovak state and, in the final analysis, to the unleashing of World War II by Nazi Germany.

The most important of the lessons and practical conclusions from the events of that period, the speakers pointed out, is the understanding of the need to pool efforts in the name of strengthening international security. Under modern conditions this concerns the problem of freeing mankind from the threat of nuclear destruction. The need for a new reading of history has increased particularly in our time, when the building of international relations which will rule out the use of military force and a search for concepts of security based not on confrontation but on cooperation are taking place. The participants in the Prague meeting strove to single out and sift from the past everything that harbors unpredictable dangers and to look more closely at those shoots of the new which were not allowed to sprout at the time.

There was an exchange of information on the preparation of articles in connection with the 50th anniversary of the Munich compact and the start of World War II. New publications are appearing in the United States, Britain, France, and the FRG which attempt to justify the Munich compact and to cast doubt on the possibilities which existed then for preventing World War II by means of a collective rebuff to the advancing aggression. The speeches rightly spoke of the unjustified tardiness of historians in a number of socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, in illuminating the dramatic events of the thirties in the international arena and of the lack of civic concern at the level of historical knowledge, particularly among young people.

To conclude the meeting, its participants today toured sites of Nazi crimes in Czechoslovakia.

UN Discusses U.S. Actions in Micronesia
*LD2705121288 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 0123 GMT 27 May 88*

[Text] New York, 27 May (TASS)—At a routine session of the Trusteeship Council taking place at UN Headquarters, discussion is continuing of U.S. Actions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia). As was stated on Thursday by USSR representative Dmitriy Bykov, the actions of the United States as the governing authority in this territory are aimed at depriving the people of Micronesia of their rights to genuine liberty, unity, and independence, and at perpetuating U.S. dominance there with the aim of consolidating its military-strategic positions in the Pacific. The materials presented at the session, the speeches by representatives from these islands show that the United States plans to continue to maintain and expand its test ranges in Micronesia to test missile equipment, and its other military bases. The Soviet representative stressed that this creates a serious threat not only to the people of Micronesia, but also to other countries of the Asian-Pacific region.

The people of the Pacific islands are also being prevented from implementing their sovereignty by such actions of Washington as the dismembering of the single trust territory and the imposing on its separate parts of one-sided agreements of so-called "free association" and "cooperation" with the United States, which is contrary to the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples.

The Soviet representative stressed that the United Nations is correct and has the obligation to speak out against manifestations of neocolonial policy which hinders the implementation by the people of the trust territory of their right to self-determination and independence.

Soviets Oppose Recommendations
*LD2805214688 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT
28 May 88*

[Text] New York May 28 TASS—TASS correspondent Mikhail Kochetkov reports:

A regular session of the Trusteeship Council held at the UN headquarters suspended its work on Friday to draft a report to the UN Security Council. Its participants discussed the situation on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia) temporarily administered by the USA. The session of the council made up of representatives of the USSR, the USA, Britain and France (China refused to participate in it) heard numerous petitions, including those of representatives of Palau and the Northern Marianas, which exposed serious legal violations on these territories. It was pointed out, for instance, that residents of Palau, a small island in the Pacific, had been subjected to intimidation and violence.

"Unprecedented pressure" was put on the Palau Supreme Court to make it approve an agreement on the so-called free association with the USA.

A delegation of parliamentarians from the Northern Marianas exposed the essence of a treaty on a "commonwealth" concluded with the United States several years ago, saying that the USA did not intend at all to fulfil it. It called on the council not to stop the UN trusteeship over these islands.

On Friday when findings and recommendations to be included in the report to the UN Security Council were being taken, the Soviet delegation voted against them, since, as Soviet representative Dmitriy Bykov pointed out, they do not reflect the essence of the debate held during the session and run counter to the provisions of the UN Charter. He pointed out that on recommending the approval of an agreement on Palau's "free association" with the USA, the Trusteeship Council was seeking to deprive the people of that island of the right to self-determination.

Soviet Parliamentarians Leave for Sofia Meeting
*LD2905184288 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT
29 May 88*

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS—A Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and deputy chairman of the USSR parliamentary group, left for Sofia today. It will take part in a meeting of parliamentarians of countries—participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe who will discuss questions connected with the creation of zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkan Peninsula and in other parts of Europe.

Received by Todorov
*LD3005231188 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1800 GMT 30 May 88*

[Text] Todorov, chairman of the People's Assembly of Bulgaria, has received a Soviet parliamentary delegation that is visiting Sofia. The delegation has arrived in Bulgaria to take part in a meeting of parliamentarians of European countries which will open on 31 May to discuss the topic of nuclear- and chemical-free zones. In the course of a cordial, friendly conversation, satisfaction with the development of cooperation between parliaments of the two countries was expressed.

Voss Attends Meeting
*LD3105085488 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0800 GMT 31 May 88*

[Text] A meeting of parliamentarians from European countries, devoted to the problem of creating nuclear and chemical-arms free zones in the Balkans and other

areas of Europe, opens today in the Bulgarian capital. A Soviet delegation is taking part, headed by Voss, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Parliamentarians Start Work

*LD3105151688 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT
31 May 88*

[Text] Sofia May 31 TASS—A meeting attended by MP's from 14 countries, including the Soviet Union, and members of the European Parliament started its work here today to discuss the creation of zones from nuclear and chemical weapons on the Balkans and in other European regions.

The meeting was opened by Petur Vutov, head of the Parliamentary Group of the Bulgarian People's Assembly.

Brussels Colloquium Discusses Economic Ties

*PM3105091988 Moscow TRUD in Russian
29 May 88 p 3*

[Own correspondent V. Boykov dispatch: "They Agreed on the Main Point"]

[Text] Brussels, 28 May—A European colloquium "East-West Economic Relations and Their Impact on the World of Labor" has ended in Brussels. Some 30 speakers delivered reports and aired their views at the colloquium. They were scientists, delegates from national and international trade union centers, and CEMA and EEC representatives.

They arrived from various countries, expressed various views, and spoke in different languages of the world. Their assessments and conclusions did not always coincide. However, the colloquium participants agreed on the main point: It is necessary to develop East-West economic relations. This will exert a positive influence on the political atmosphere in Europe and the world as a whole, contribute to the improvement of the economic situation, and produce a return in social terms.

Analyzing the development of trade and economic exchanges between East and West, many speakers noted their close connection with political factors. During the seventies, in the period of detente, commodity turnover between socialist and developed capitalist countries rose from \$14 to 94.3 billion, increasing almost sevenfold. However, the exacerbation of the international situation in the first half of the current decade resulted in a slump in economic exchanges.

Of late the political situation has begun to change for the better. This has been promoted in particular by the Soviet-American summits and the signing of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range

Missiles and the Geneva accords on Afghanistan. Speakers emphasized that the Soviet leadership's new thinking, our restructuring effort, democratization, and glasnost are meeting with a positive response in the West. These changes and the economic need to expand commodity turnover inspire the hope that East-West trade is on the threshold of an upturn, the colloquium participants noted. And it is the duty of all our continent's progressive forces, including the workers movement, to help it to cross this threshold.

It was noted that the trade unions cannot remain on the sidelines in this matter, which is of great importance for working people. They must be active participants in, rather than observers of, the development of East-West economic relations. The effectiveness of their impact on this process will largely depend on their ability to pool their efforts. To this end it is necessary to strengthen bilateral contacts and establish all-European contacts. Trade union dialogue today is clearly lagging behind political and economic dialogue. And this lag must be eliminated.

A number of speeches noted that trade unions must seek not only to expand economic relations between the two parts of Europe but also to radically restructure and democratize them. It is necessary to work to gradually switch the European and world economy to a peaceful footing instead of the military aims to which they are largely geared today. The resources thus released could be used to substantially accelerate the socioeconomic progress of all mankind.

The European colloquium participants noted the colloquium's constructive nature and expressed themselves in favor of organizing further discussions on the problem of the development of East-West economic relations. They decided that the dialogue which was begun in Brussels should be continued.

Army Daily Comments on Rising NATO Budgets

*PM2905171588 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
29 May 88 Second Edition p 3*

[Own observer M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "The Winds of Hope"]

[Text] The winds of "cold war" are being replaced by winds of hope—these words from M.S. Gorbachev's replies to questions from the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST and the magazine NEWSWEEK became an instant catchphrase. News media in every country reproduced them in hundreds of languages. They express, laconically and graphically, what is probably the most important feature of international life today, which is marked by an unquestionable shift from confrontation to coexistence and cooperation.

The changes for the better in the international situation are linked to the changes in world outlook that are taking place in many countries and reflect current realities.

However, if we subject the prevailing facts to a sound assessment, we have every reason to claim that restructuring in the USSR has become a factor of worldwide importance, as everyone can see. The Central Committee Theses for the 19th all-union party conference highlight the fact that restructuring has had a positive impact on the world.

Based on the new thinking, the document states, the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, has, over the past 3 years, reflected the realities of today's world—a multifaceted, contradictory world with global threats to the very existence of mankind and, at the same time, a vast potential for coexistence, cooperation, and political solutions to the most pressing problems. Overcoming dogmatism and the subjectivist approach, and ridding itself of historically obsolete stereotypes, it has given the world a number of great ideas that have captured the imagination of mankind, a mankind worried about its future. Now everyone can see that our policy correctly reflects the urgent needs and imperatives of the present age. It has rekindled hope and pointed the way to a nuclear-free and safe world.

The introduction of new thinking into the sphere of international activities has already produced major practical results. The certain improvement of Soviet-American relations makes it possible to hope for a fundamental breakthrough in the elimination of the nuclear threat. The USSR and the United States have concluded the historic Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles. On the basis of the Geneva agreements, the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan has begun.

All this has enabled the CPSU Central Committee to come to the conclusion that the direct threat of war with the participation of the major powers has diminished. The international situation has become more stable and predictable. The prospect of curbing the arms race with all its consequences, including a reduction of the burden of military spending, has become more realistic.

Dialogue is the distinguishing feature of Soviet foreign policy activities. The meetings between the Soviet and U.S. leaders do not merely symbolize the improvement of Soviet-American relations. They have produced major breakthroughs in international politics, generated real progress in the negotiating process, and have had a considerable impact on the world climate. It is appropriate to mention here that the 50-percent cuts in Soviet and U.S. strategic offensive arms, which until recently seemed quite unthinkable, are no longer doubted by virtually anyone.

Today, when the U.S. President is arriving in Moscow to attend the fourth summit in 3 years, we have every reason to expect that the dialogue between the USSR and the United States can and must become one of the most important sources of positive change in the world. Experience indicates that every summit to date has launched

processes that improved the international situation. The demilitarization of Soviet-American relations and the dismantling of the entire "cold war" edifice—this is what is in keeping with everyone's interests—the interests of the Soviet Union, the United States, and the whole world—and the road to the achievement of these aims is now open.

A good omen for the success of the Moscow meeting is provided by the decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the U.S. Senate on the ratification of the Soviet-American Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles. M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan have thus been given the opportunity to complete in Moscow what was begun in Washington—to exchange the ratification documents marking the treaty's entry into force.

This fact alone enhances the importance of the Moscow meeting. However, its significance is not confined to this. That is what the head of the American Administration said on the eve of his departure from Washington. R. Reagan explained that at the meeting in Moscow, the leaders of the two powers will make every effort to resolve the problems standing in the way of the agreement on cutting U.S. and Soviet nuclear strategic arms by half.... We will continue our efforts to find ways of improving the verification procedures regarding the two existing treaties on nuclear tests—the 1974 treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests and the 1976 treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes—with a view to ratifying these treaties.

It is not out of place to recall that yesterday was the 12th anniversary of the signing of the treaty on underground nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union is not responsible for the fact that this treaty has yet to be ratified by the United States and, therefore, has yet to take effect. Incidentally, last Thursday was another important anniversary in Soviet-American relations—it was the 16th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (ABM) and the Interim Agreement on Certain Measures With Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT I). These documents, and above all the ABM Treaty, have played a major stabilizing role and continue to do so today. Observance, within an agreed period, of the ABM Treaty in the form in which it was signed 16 years ago is one of the key conditions of a 50-percent cut in strategic offensive arms. That, in turn, according to more than one official statement, is being sought by both sides.

Problems of security and arms limitation and reduction occupy a pivotal and central place in the Soviet-American dialogue. However, this dialogue is not confined to these problems alone. Regional conflicts, humanitarian questions, and bilateral relations are also subjects of the most thorough discussions and of the search for mutually acceptable solutions.

These solutions are important not only for the USSR and the United States; they are needed by everyone. This is what the ASSOCIATED PRESS reported from Brussels, for instance: "The Europeans see the fourth meeting between Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev as an opportunity to give a new impetus to the process of improving East-West relations." I could quote a great number of similar remarks by prominent statesmen and politicians, public figures, representatives of the news media, and, last but not least, ordinary people, "the man on the street," as they say.

Despite all nuances of opinion, they all express the hope that the international situation will continue to improve and they state with confidence that the Soviet-American dialogue is not just a matter for the USSR and the United States, but for all of mankind. Thus, it is no accident that some magazines and newspapers have highlighted the fact that the Moscow summit will coincide with the beginning of the work of the third UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which will open in New York on 31 May.

The point here, of course, is not so much the timing, as the fact that in the present-day world everything is interconnected. As such, efforts to end the arms race and promote disarmament must be undertaken at both bilateral and multilateral level. The UN General Assembly special session can and must elaborate priority tasks in nuclear disarmament and the reduction of military potentials to the limits of sufficiency for defense. It must also promote the conclusion, at the earliest possible date, of a convention banning chemical weapons, and so forth. However, these are the very problems that also face the participants in the Moscow summit. Thus, the parallel timing is entirely justified here.

However, life shows that there are different types of parallels. A series of sessions of leading NATO military bodies—the Eurogroup, the Military Committee, and the Military Planning Committee—has ended in Brussels on the eve of the Moscow summit. To a certain extent, the positive processes taking place in Europe and throughout the world were reflected in these sessions and their final documents—even the most inveterate Atlanticists can no longer ignore them now. Nonetheless, the thrust of the decisions adopted in Brussels lies in the further buildup of military preparations. So, for instance, the Military Planning Committee discussed a document drawn up by the bloc's military experts under

the title "The Aims of NATO Armed Forces in 1989-1994." In this document, priority is given to the improvement and buildup of conventional arms arsenals. At the same time, tribute is also paid to the notorious "strategy of nuclear deterrence."

A report by the West German news agency DPA, which claims that "Pershing" nuclear warheads—subject to destruction under the Soviet-American treaty—will be installed on new short-range missiles shows how far the plans in this area go. According to the DPA report, the new short-range nuclear weapons system, referred to as an "army tactical missile system," will, in line with these plans, replace the 88 obsolete short-range "Lance" missiles, currently deployed on FRG territory, under the motto of modernization.

The discussion of the problems posed by distributing the financial burden among the bloc's member states took up much of the meeting of the NATO military body. Their military spending is rising steadily. The U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate have just approved the Pentagon appropriations for fiscal 1989, totaling 299.5 billion dollars. That is 8.1 billion dollars more than the Defense Department's expenditure for the current year. Great Britain's defense budget is planned at 19,215,000,000 pounds sterling, which is also higher than the previous one. In the other NATO countries the picture is much the same. However, the United States continues to complain to the West Europeans about the uneven distribution of spending. The following figures were cited in response at the Eurogroup session: West European countries are keeping a record number of men under arms in peacetime—3.5 million. Their contribution to the bloc's armed forces in Europe and the Atlantic totals 95 percent in terms of divisions, 90 percent in terms of personnel, 90 percent in terms of artillery, 80 percent in terms of tanks, 80 percent in terms of combat aircraft, and 65 percent in terms of large ships. Over the past 20 years, the European financial contribution has increased by more than one-third in real terms, and the military expenditure of the European countries has exceeded that of the United States. All this reflects the scale of NATO's ceaseless military preparations.

This is the contradictory picture taking shape in the world. However, the time has come for everyone to realize that mankind's peaceful future lies not in military confrontation or the arms race, but in the equilibrium of reason and goodwill. If this is achieved, then the winds of hope will have finally prevailed over the winds of war.

United States & Canada

Church Leader Rejects House Resolution

PM3105172388 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
27 May 88 Morning Edition p 6

[Report of an interview with Metropolitan Vladimir by unnamed IZVESTIYA correspondent: "Metropolitan Vladimir: The Strange Congress Resolution"]

[Text] An IZVESTIYA correspondent has asked Metropolitan Vladimir of Rostov and Novocherkassk, who is in charge of the affairs of the Moscow Patriarchate, to give his view of the U.S. House of Representatives 19 May Resolution submitted by Christopher Smith, Republican member of the House of Representatives, for the purpose, as he put it, of "religious glasnost" and in connection with the Moscow summit.

Replying to our correspondent, Metropolitan Vladimir noted that, although the document was addressed to the Soviet state rather than the church, he is prepared to give his view of it, since the content of the resolution has a direct bearing on religious life in the Soviet Union.

A long list of accusations concerning violations of religious freedom leveled at our state and demands against our state in this connection form the main content of this resolution.

The entire 70 years of the postrevolution history of our church are presented in the resolution as uniform, which does not correspond to reality, and are depicted in a distorted light without taking any account of the religious realities of the past decades during which the church fulfilled its spiritual mission through its daily pastoral service and witness. Furthermore, the document is in direct contradiction with the current position of the church in our state. During the period of restructuring, democratization, and glasnost it would be unnatural if believers of our churches and religious associations were forbidden to perform religious rights or to invite members of the clergy into their homes, if our citizens had to serve prison sentences for their faith, if the dissemination of the Bible and other religious literature and its importation from abroad were banned, and establishment of new communities, construction of new churches, and training of an increased number of members of the clergy at religious educational establishments were not allowed—as the resolution alleges.

To avoid being accused of making unsubstantiated statements about the realities of Russian Orthodox Church life, I will cite a number of examples. Since 1971, more than 30 million people have been christened in our churches. Of late the number of new parishes in many eparchies has increased, as has the construction of new churches and diocese centers. In response to a request from our church leadership, the Danilov Monastery in Moscow, the Vvedenskaya Optina Pustyn Monastery in Kaluga Oblast, and the Tolgskiy Monastery in Yaroslavl

Oblast have been handed over to the church by the state and have resumed their work. In connection with the celebrations of the millennium of Christianity in Russia, 100,000 Russian-language copies of our edition of the Bible have been published, and we have received as a gift from Bible societies abroad 150,000 copies of the Annotated Bible in Russian and 100,000 copies of the Bible in Ukrainian. The number of students at all our religious educational establishments has risen sharply, and we intend to proceed with this expansion. During the first 5 months of 1988 alone, 68 Russian Orthodox churches have been reopened. These are the facts.

It seems to me that the adoption of the aforementioned resolution by the U.S. House of Representatives is more than a strange phenomenon which is not conducive to the strengthening of trust between our peoples. I cannot imagine what explanation could be given for this house's choice of such a peculiar form of "support" for the upcoming summit!

U.S. Effort To Increase Military Budget Scored

PM2705145988 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA
in Russian 27 May 88 Single Edition p 4

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Markushin and Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Soldatenko article: "The Pentagon's Distorting Mirror"]

[Text] The attention of the broad world public is riveted on the next Soviet-U.S. summit. It may give an additional boost to the further development of relations between the two great powers. Relations based on mutual consideration for interests, mutual trust, and a sober view of the realities of the present nuclear era.

Is there any need to mention the importance of the appropriate atmosphere, restraint, and a considered approach to opinions based yet again on realism and sensible policy? However, politics is precisely a matter of interests. Different interests. The relaxation of international tension does not particularly delight U.S. military business circles. They are doing everything in their power to block the way to a durable and reliable peace.

The "hawks" corresponding propagandist efforts and their pressure on the U.S. legislators at present debating the Defense Department budget for the fiscal 1989 must be viewed in precisely this way. There is no particular need to hunt for examples. AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY magazine recently published an article which made the unsubstantiated claim that the Soviet Union is planning to considerably build up its nuclear missile potential in the near future and implement a number of "large space programs unbeknownst to the United States." To add conviction, the magazine makes numerous references to the opinions of leading authorities from the USAF SAC intelligence center, the U.S. Arms Control Association, and other U.S. departments and services. They include one W. Kaufmann, a private military specialist "who has worked in the U.S.

Defense Department under six defense secretaries." The "specialist" in question is convinced that the Soviet Union is first and foremost a target for U.S. strategic offensive arms.

Note that it was not during the "cold war" years but now, in May 1988, when the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the U.S. President have confirmed on two occasions their promise to continue to be guided by "their solemnly proclaimed belief that nuclear war must never be unleashed, because there can be no victors in such a war," that fantastic plans are now being born in the fevered brain of the transatlantic "authority." In Kaufmann's opinion, it is advisable for the United States to plan the use of nuclear weapons against a number of facilities on the USSR's territory "not in excess of 5,000. If 70-80 percent of these installations were destroyed as the result of a nuclear strike, the Soviet Union would be defeated."

The cynicism of the "authorities" quoted by the magazine indeed knows no bounds. Mr Kaufmann defines his plan for conducting operations against the Soviet Union as follows: "The following could be targets on the USSR's territory:

"A total of 1,670 highly defended targets (Soviet ICBM launch silos, command posts, ICBM launch control posts, and nuclear weapons dumps);

"A further 316 strategic facilities with relatively poor defenses (bomber airfields, submarine bases, early detection and warning radar stations, antiaircraft defense facilities designed to repulse a bomber attack, and communications networks);

"Some 740 facilities located in various regions of the USSR's territory (frontline bomber airfields, surface-launched ballistic missile positions with various ranges);

"And 1,380 target areas in 200 cities."

Kaufmann believes that this is how you have to talk to the Soviet Union. He says that that no expense must be spared for Pentagon needs, and there must be no reductions in budgetary appropriations for the Defense Department in the fiscal 1989, as has happened in the past.

But have there in fact been cuts? Since 1980 U.S. military appropriations have exceeded \$2 trillion, and annual military expenditure has more than doubled.

Admittedly, the dynamics of the military budget expressed in bare figures may give the impression that the United States is reducing expenditure on preparations for war. In fact, this is far from the truth. It is well known that the White House administration often has to request funds in addition to the budget that has been ratified. These requests are generally granted. If the Congress decides to reject a request from the country's

leadership or to cut the sum requested, the U.S. public's attention is drawn to this fact in the most vigorous way. Look, they say, the legislators are hampering White House actions yet again.

But these requests are not the only issue. There are also factors which exert, as it were, a beneficial effect on the military department's financial situation—for instance, inflation. In recent years U.S. inflation has slowed down. The effective rise in inflation is often different from that allowed for during the preparation of the draft budget. As a result, it looks as though the real rise in military appropriations, for instance, in fiscal 1985 amounted to 9 percent instead of the 7.7 percent expected from expert estimates. In fiscal 1986 the increase was 5.9 percent instead of 5.3 percent. Note that in this case even tenths of 1 percent represent money and lots of it, since 1 percent is "worth" the impressive sum of \$2.5 billion.

There is more. The White House administration acts shrewdly, to put it delicately. It presents the Congress with deliberately overstated military budget requests, knowing in advance that the legislative may cut them. This guile makes it possible to maneuver within a few billion dollars without particularly damaging military-industrial complex interests. By and large, the requested funds enable the Pentagon to successfully bring its militarist programs to fruition.

Extremely persistent steps are taken to boost the efficiency of purchase prices on individual types of military output. This enables the Defense Department to provide itself with an appreciable money reserve. According to U.S. specialists, this reserve reached \$50 billion at the start of this fiscal year.

Presumably owing to the aforementioned circumstances, the Pentagon reacts relatively calmly to the congressional "encroachments" of which the U.S. public is extensively informed.

...The military budget and the essence of the foreign policy course. There is, undoubtedly, a direct connection between them. The military budget reflects, as in a mirror, the political line. Attempts to distort the mirror and thus depict the Soviet Union's secret and mysterious preparations in the hope of alarming the taxpayer only illustrate one thing: Well-known U.S. military-political circles' way of thinking does not accord at present with the spirit of the present crucial moment.

U.S. Radio Program Broadcast by Moscow
LD3106222688 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT
31 May 88

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS—A program of an American radio broadcasting station was broadcast today for the first time by Soviet radio. No changes were made in the program. This became possible thanks to a continuing cooperation between the USSR State Committee for

Television and Radio Broadcasting, the WAVA Radio Broadcasting Company of the U.S. and the public relations firm Kavulich International.

The program could be heard by 10 million people. It was interesting for the Soviet public to learn what a typical American radio show is like. However, many of those who phoned the broadcasting station after the program said that in their opinion there should be more music in such programs which does not need translation. Soviet people believe that some ambiguous jokes of American presenters seemed to be somewhat out of place. On the whole, the program became one of promising examples of cooperation between mass media organs of the Soviet Union and the United States which undoubtedly will be continued.

The WAVA broadcasting station is one of the three most popular ones in Washington. During the previous summit meeting in the U.S. capital it broadcast a program featuring the most popular Soviet songs, winners of the TASS hit-parade. Soviet journalists took part in it together with their American counterparts. Later on the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and WAVA prepared a radio hook-up with the participation of Soviet and American children. During the program both American and Soviet people who listened to it could ask questions to the guests staying at the premises of the broadcasting stations in Moscow and Washington.

Soviet participants in all those programs share the opinion of WAVA Director Alan Goodman that such programs can well play the part of peace envoys in the development of relations between our two nations.

Brutents Delegation Returns From Canada
PM3105144988 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
28 May 88 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by K.N. Brutents, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, returned to Moscow on 27 May after participating in the work of the 27th Communist Party of Canada Congress.

China

Political Consultations To Resume 13 Jun
LD0106112388 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT
1 Jun 88

[Text] Beijing June 1 TASS—At a briefing, held for Chinese and foreign journalists today, a representative of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of

China has reported that the 12th round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations on questions of normalisation of bilateral relations is to be held in Moscow on June 13-20, this year.

The Chinese side will be represented by special representative of the Government of the People's Republic of China, Deputy Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei.

Friendship, Journalists' Groups Meet Ulanhu
OW3005190788 Moscow International Service
in Mandarin 1400 GMT 29 May 88

[Text] Ulanhu, vice chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, has met with a delegation of the USSR's Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society in Beijing. The delegation, led by Tikhvinskiy, president of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, is visiting China.

A delegation of the Journalists Union of the Soviet Union, headed by Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA, is also visiting China. During the visit both sides reached an agreement to expand cooperation between journalists of the two countries.

Journalists End Visit
PM3005155988 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
30 May 88 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 May—A USSR Journalists' Union delegation headed by V.G. Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Journalists' Union Board, and chief editor of PRAVDA, has been on a visit to China.

During the visit the delegation held a detailed exchange of opinions with the leadership of Chinese mass media organs and the leaders of a number of PRC provinces and cities on the questions of restructuring in the USSR and reform of the economic and political structure in China. Agreement was reached on expanding cooperation between the two countries' journalistic circles.

Culture Minister Zakharov on Beijing Visit
OW2905121688 Moscow International Service
in Mandarin 1400 GMT 16 May 88

[Text] Soviet Culture Minister Zakharov visited Beijing at the invitation of Chinese Culture Minister Wang Meng. After returning to Moscow, the Soviet culture minister granted an interview to our station reporter. Following are questions and answers from this interview:

Comrade Minister, could you please tell us about the outcome of your visit to China?

[Begin Zakharov recording in Russian fading into Mandarin translation] I am pleased with the visit, during which an important document was signed and I met and talked to well-known personages of China's cultural circles. The 3-year cultural cooperation plan signed in Beijing will enable the two sides to view bilateral cooperation from a long-range perspective. This document is also valuable for its provisions for stimulating the growth of cultural ties between the two countries. [end recording]

Please give us details of the document.

[Begin Zakharov recording] The plan's special features cover, in addition to the development of ties, areas in which the two countries never or seldom cooperated in the past, such as the promotion of direct contacts between Soviet and Chinese museums, libraries, and music and art academies. The Soviet Ermitazh State Museum and the Beijing Palace Museum, and the Moscow State Oriental People's Arts Museum and the Xian Historical Museum, will establish direct links. In my opinion, such provisions will greatly increase contacts between intellectuals engaged in creative work in the two countries. Exchanges of visits by artistic groups will also be intensified. This year, the Soviet Kuban Cossack Chorus Group will make a performance tour in China, and the Soviet Bolshoi Theater's Ballet Troupe will perform in China for the first time in 30 years. In 1990, a Soviet circus will perform in China, while a Chinese national instrumental music troupe, a national song and dance ensemble, and an acrobatic team will visit the Soviet Union. The two sides also held talks on the possibility of joint performances by Soviet and Chinese theatrical troupes and circuses in third countries, but so far no final decision has been made. Another feature of the plan is the exchange of visits by Soviet and Chinese playwrights and directors, which has already been started 6 months ago. Such exchanges of visits should be increased. [end recording]

In your candid talks with your Chinese counterpart, did you encounter problems and difficulties in promoting Soviet-Chinese cultural cooperation?

[Begin Zakharov recording] Of course, problems exist. For example, the Soviet side would like to exchange three to four literary and artistic creative groups a year and to send famous Soviet performers to China. But because of organizational and financial problems, the Chinese side asked us not to stress increasing the number of exchanges. We agreed with them. [Words indistinct] for example, a Chinese youth band will visit Moscow this year. These are the difficulties in bilateral cultural cooperation. [end recording]

Please say a few words to conclude this interview.

[Begin Zakharov recording] Chinese Culture Minister Wang Meng and I decided to further deepen and expand our bilateral cultural ties. On behalf of the Soviet Government, I extended an invitation to Minister Wang Meng to visit the Soviet Union. The Chinese minister accepted the invitation with pleasure. [end recording]

Kazakhstan, Xinjiang Sign Border Trade Accord
*OW2705022688 Moscow International Service
in Mandarin 0100 GMT 25 May 88*

[Text] Representatives of Kazakhstan and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region have signed in Alma-Ata a new border trade agreement under which the Soviet side will sell a large quantity of chemical fertilizer, electrical appliances, and gardening tools to Xinjiang. The Chinese side will sell a large quantity of brand-name commodities to Kazakhstan. According to the agreement, the bilateral barter trade will amount to 8.5 million Swiss francs by the end of 1989.

Hydrologists Conclude Meeting in Harbin
*OW3005181188 Moscow International Service
in Mandarin 1400 GMT 27 May 88*

[Text] Participants of the third Soviet-Chinese meeting of hydrologists, which ended in Harbin a few days ago, drew up a plan to expand Soviet-Chinese cooperation in preventing floods in the Amur and Ussuri Rivers. (Riyestov), vice chairman of the Soviet State Hydrological Committee, told a station reporter: The 14 hydrological teams of the two countries on the Amur and Ussuri Rivers have been exchanging hydrological data with each other. After receiving an (emergency) report from the other side, we can take necessary preventive measures to reduce economic losses caused by floods.

At the Harbin meeting, the two sides also agreed to enter into mutually beneficial cooperation in other Soviet-Chinese border rivers. (Riyestov) pointed out: At a time when the Soviet Union and China are beginning to work out a comprehensive plan to utilize the water resources of the Amur River, this cooperation plan is especially significant. The plan calls for both sides to widely cooperate in ferry services, navigation, soil improvement, and irrigation work, which requires that both sides have adequate hydrologic information on border rivers.

Official on Science, Technology Cooperation

Scientific Cooperation Growing
*OW2905124688 Moscow International Service
in Mandarin 1400 GMT 17 May 88*

[Text] The Soviet Union and China resumed their scientific and technical cooperation in 1984 after it had been suspended for a long period of time. An agreement signed in 1984 between the governments of the two countries laid the foundation for cooperation in various fields, as well as for exchanges of delegations, scientific and technical information and documents, and samples

of new products. Soviet and Chinese scientists have begun joint research and test manufacturing of products. A Soviet-Chinese standing subcommittee for scientific and technical cooperation was set up in 1986 to provide a reliable mechanism for bilateral cooperation. Following is a talk by Comrade (Sharshenov), deputy chief of a bureau under the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology, on the present and future of Soviet-Chinese scientific and technical cooperation.

Comrade (Sharshenov) said: The subcommittee has so far held two meetings. Both meetings were businesslike and constructive, and full of mutual understanding. The two sides explicitly called for active scientific and technical cooperation. In 1987 alone, 17 Chinese delegations of professional personnel visited the Soviet Union. The two sides discussed economic reform in both countries, explored ways for bilateral cooperation, and mapped out the direction for long-term cooperation in agriculture, meteorology, irrigation, metallurgy, petrochemical industry, chemical engineering, machine building, railway transportation, and public health. Long-term plans for cooperation in these fields will be completed within this year.

Comrade (Sharshenov) continued: The interests of the two countries call for direct contacts between scientists and professional people in border areas of the two countries, and there is great potential for such contacts. The Soviet and Chinese departments concerned have exchanged views on feasible plans for cooperation between academic institutions in Siberia, the Far East, and Kazakh SSR and their counterparts in Heilongjiang and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, ensuring that such cooperation will achieve advanced scientific and technical levels and improve the people's welfare. In order to strengthen scientific and technical cooperation, the Soviet Union and China should concentrate efforts on adopting major measures to achieve advances in sophisticated science and technology. The series of (?similar domestic) reform measures taken by the Soviet Union and China have broadened the prospects for bilateral cooperation.

In conclusion, Comrade (Sharshenov) said: We are convinced that this cooperation based on large-scale programs will be mutually beneficial. These programs outline practical research for achieving breakthroughs in technical innovations. We believe that this will point out the direction for further cooperation in various scientific and technical fields between the Soviet Union and China.

Environmental Protection

OW2905131688 Moscow International Service
in Mandarin 1400 GMT 18 May 88

[Text] Comrade (Sharshenov), deputy director of a bureau under the Soviet Committee for Science and Technology, talked about the prospects of Soviet-Chinese cooperation in science and technology at this station yesterday, saying that both countries are interested

in cooperation in many sectors of national economy. Judging from the development of relations between the two countries, direct contacts between Soviet and Chinese scientists and experts in border regions may get a further boost. Positive efforts are being made to establish this type of cooperation. Environmental protection is one field of interest for both sides. Professor (Sharshenov) is with us again today.

(Sharshenov) said: We all know that environmental protection and reasonable use of natural resources have been a world concern. Keeping in mind that the Soviet Union and China share more than 7,500 km of common boundary, we know that our cooperation in this respect has a great future. Joint surveys and researches can be conducted in such areas as prevention of air and water pollution, soil erosion, and forest fires; restoration of soil after forest fires; as well as protection of rare animals. Work in these fields is underway.

Some ministries, commissions, and departments of the Soviet Union, as well as councils of ministers of union republics bordering on China, have proposed cooperation between the two countries in environmental protection and reasonable use of natural resources. These proposals are being examined by the Chinese side.

Cooperation in other areas is already underway. For instance, the Soviet-Chinese work group has worked for 2 years to formulate the plan for comprehensive utilization of water resources of the Amur River and of sections of the Argun River, which form the common boundary of the two countries. Participating in this work are famous Soviet and Chinese scientists and experts in water conservancy construction. The joint research program is of a gigantic scale, involving finding solutions to problems related to electric power; building hydroelectric power stations; solving problems of navigation, water supply, and flood prevention; and formulating a whole set of comprehensive measures for environmental protection in these river basins and maintaining the ecological balance of our countries in these important areas.

Environmental protection and reasonable use of natural resources are only one practical example of cooperation between Soviet and Chinese experts. Other examples can be cited. The important thing is, this cooperation has started. Experts see a great future for development in this area.

Common Stand on International Issues Seen
OW3005182888 Moscow International Service
in Mandarin 0300 GMT 27 May 88

[Alekseyev commentary: "Common Stand of the Soviet Union and China on International Issues"]

[Text] In his answers to questions raised by the Chinese journal LIAOWANG, Soviet leader Gorbachev noted the sincerity of the Soviet Union and China in developing friendship in all areas. He emphasized: China is our

neighboring country. We are satisfied with the growing cooperation in economics, science, culture, education, and sports. Soviet-Chinese border talks are proceeding smoothly. The two countries are doing well in holding political dialogue. Station observer Alekseyev writes in this connection:

Currently Western political theoreticians obstinately assert that Soviet-Chinese closeness depends entirely on the leadership. I think that this is not holding a serious view of the issue. Objective, rather than subjective, factors demand that the two countries consolidate contacts which conform with the fundamental interests and ideals of the two peoples.

The 27th CPSU Congress noted the tremendous potential for Soviet-Chinese cooperation because socialism and peace, the things most treasured by the peoples of the two countries, are inseparable. The common interests of the two peoples are more explicitly expressed in the foreign policies of the two countries. I will go into more detail.

The Soviet Union and the United States have scored initial achievements in nuclear disarmament. China supports the Soviet belief that the ultimate goal of this process should be the complete destruction of all nuclear weapons. It highly appraises the Soviet-U.S. INF Treaty signed last December, considering this an important step toward nuclear disarmament, and calls for reaching an agreement on reducing Soviet-U.S. strategic weapons by 50 percent as soon as possible. This is precisely the Soviet Union's stand.

The Soviet people have faith in the common attitude of the two countries on the question of demilitarization of space. Both countries resolutely oppose any plans to deploy weapons in space and want outer space to be used entirely for peaceful purposes.

Lastly, our two countries consistently share the same principled stand on questions regarding regional security. For instance, the Soviet Union and China share completely identical views on settling disputes.

Of course, there still are differences of views between the two countries on some international issues, like on the question of Afghanistan. But now that Soviet troops are being withdrawn from Afghanistan, this question should go away by itself. We hope that this will help further promote Soviet-Chinese relations because it conforms to the long-term interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Rogachev on Policy in Southeast Asia
LD2805112888 Moscow World Service in English
0610 GMT 28 May 88

[Remarks by Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev and Dr Yevgeniy Primakov recorded in Russian with superimposed English translation]

[Text] [Announcer] The statement of principles just published by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party in preparation for a national party conference has an international section, too. It is noted that the restructuring in the Soviet Union was in need of an adequate foreign policy and this was how a new thinking originated. Some new ideas were put forward, including a program to be rid of nuclear weapons by the end of the century and an idea to bring about a restructuring of relations in the Asian-Pacific region that would meet the interests of all countries. The Soviet attitude to the problems facing the region has been discussed at a briefing in Moscow, and here are the details:

Various proposals for promoting peace were assessed by Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev:

[Rogachev] There is a proposal to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace. ASEAN advanced it, together with the three countries of Indochina—Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. There is also an idea to form a nuclear-free zone in the region. We support all these proposals and believe these ideas will become reality.

[Announcer] The Soviet Union was the world's first to sign the guarantees of the Rarotonga Treaty in which Australia, New Zealand, and their neighbors proclaimed the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone. The Soviet Union would like to see as many zones of this kind as possible. It believes the region must be rid of military groups and no bases must be positioned in foreign territories. The Soviet Union has no bases there. Western papers, however, have much to say about Vietnam's Cam Ranh harbor. The same question was raised at the briefing. Igor Rogachev said the following:

[Rogachev] There is a base in Cam Ranh. It belongs to Vietnam. The Vietnamese side allowed our ships to use the advantages of Cam Ranh as a maintenance point. The Soviet Union has repeatedly said that if the United States removes its bases from the Philippines it will pay in the same coin. Unfortunately there has been no American reaction.

[Announcer] This is just one of the Soviet proposals for the United States. The Soviet Union expressed a readiness not to build up the number of nuclear-carrying aircraft in the Asian part of the country if the United States does not inflate in the region the number of nuclear weapons capable of reaching the Soviet territory. It also suggested talks for scaling down naval activity in the Pacific, for curtailing military exercises on the high seas, and for ensuring notification well in advance. But back to briefing. Great attention was given to current reports from Vietnam, which was not surprising, because they caused a genuine sensation. Vietnam and Cambodia have reached agreement to withdraw half of the Vietnamese contingent this year.

The contingent is stationed at the Cambodian government's request. So the first 50,000 men are to return home this year with the other Vietnamese troops to follow suit in 1990. Igor Rogachev comments:

[Rogachev] The Soviet Union supports these Cambodian and Vietnamese actions. It believes they clear the way for a quick settlement of the situation. A political decision for the troops' withdrawal was adopted 3 years ago. What we can see now is ample evidence of a wish to abide by the decision. We believe this is also paving the way for a further dialogue between the Cambodian Prime Minister, Hun Sen, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk and for the various sides in Cambodia to negotiate reconciliation.

[Announcer] The Soviet Union not only welcomes the new initiatives of Hanoi and Phnom Penh but is ready to promote this process. Igor Rogachev:

[Rogachev] The Soviet Union is ready to act as guarantor of the agreements that we hope will be achieved. We said as much back in 1982 and hope the other great powers will join in and act as guarantors too. The experience of the Geneva accords on Afghanistan will undoubtedly prove useful in this respect.

[Announcer] These other great powers also include China. Igor Rogachev was asked to imagine Beijing's probable reaction to the current events:

[Rogachev] I want to recall that back in 1983 the Chinese Foreign Ministry came up with a statement to say that if Vietnam withdrew part of its troops from Cambodia, China would be ready to negotiate more normal relations with the Vietnamese side. As for the Soviet Union, it would welcome direct talks of this kind. Vietnam has repeatedly advanced proposals for this purpose.

[Announcer] Many at the briefing asked questions about Soviet-Chinese relations in the light of fresh reports about Cambodia. One of the briefing participants, Dr Yevgeniy Primakov, said this:

[Primakov] On the whole we are satisfied with our relations with China. There has been a whole range of improvements in this area. If the measures being adopted by Vietnam stimulate our relations we will only welcome this.

[Announcer] There was also the following question: I would like to ask Mr Rogachev if he believes that the measures announced by the Vietnamese Government could lead to a summit meeting in Beijing and a visit by Mr Gorbachev there in the near future.

The question is hypothetical, Igor Rogachev is saying, because there haven't been any understandings on a meeting of this kind so far. If it does take place one day, and we believe it will sooner or later, we will first of all discuss peace and less tension in Asia, the Pacific, and all over the world.

Thai Premier Comments on Recent Moscow Talks
LD3005093188 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT
30 May 88

[Text] Bangkok May 30 TASS—Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, who returned from a trip abroad, spoke highly of the results of the meetings and talks in Moscow. Addressing a press conference he noted that his official visit to Moscow was "successful and productive." I have gained great confidence, after the meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev who is an openhearted and frank person, the head of the government said.

I have returned home with much confidence that the Kampuchean conflict is drawing to an end, he said. I have carried that confidence from my meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who displays a sincere and constructive approach to resolving complicated international problems.

Prem Tinsulanon evaluated as a major event the decision of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the withdrawal of 50,000 Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea. This is an important step, he stressed, and I was much gratified to hear that news. In that connection the Thai prime minister declared for a political settlement around Kampuchea.

USSR-Vietnam Unanimity in World Issues Cited
BK2905161088 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam
1000 GMT 26 May 88

[Station observer commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union and Vietnam share the same views on fundamental issues of the present era. This was stated in Moscow following the meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries, Comrade Shevardnadze and Comrade Nguyen Co Thach.

The Soviet Union and the SRV want to contribute in any way they can to the elimination of the danger of nuclear war, and the consolidation of common security and trust among nations. In this connection, our station observer writes as follows:

When touching on various political meetings between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, we usually hear news of their bilateral relations and discussions on the Cambodian and other Southeast Asian issues. All of this was, of course, discussed at the recent meeting in Moscow between the two foreign ministers, but the agenda was not restricted simply to these issues.

I would like to remind you that the Soviet Union and Vietnam—two fraternal socialist countries—have always focused attention on major, fundamental issues in the international arena and have always compared their stances. In my opinion, this is a matter of great significance because the Soviet Union, like Vietnam, firmly holds that the higher the level of coordination and unanimity in the activities of socialist countries in the struggle for world peace and against the danger of nuclear war, the better the results of that struggle and the greater the contributions of the socialist countries to the struggle for peace—an earnest aspiration of all nations.

At the meetings between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, many things were discussed. For instance, they had eloquently exposed the false nature of the oft-repeated allegations hurled by the U.S. propaganda apparatus which describe Vietnam as a little boy hard to please.

[Words indistinct] the meeting between the Soviet and Vietnamese foreign ministers could see clearly that the Vietnamese leadership has adopted a responsible attitude toward all international issues. Vietnam maintains that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Moscow will create a new momentum for the process of nuclear disarmament, which was initiated by the signing of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles between the Soviet Union and the United States. It should also be stated here that the SRV fully supports this treaty.

Now let us turn to other issues. Comrade Nguyen Co Thach declared that Vietnam subscribes to all the Geneva agreements on the Afghan issue. Those spreading groundless rumors about any particular stance of Vietnam on the Afghan issue should pay attention to this matter. The SRV holds that by scrupulously implementing the various Geneva agreements, all parties concerned will be able to help avert conflicts in other regions of the world.

The debate on and constructive attitude toward the settlement of several international issues as well as the search for an unprecedented solution to these issues are the topics of the political dialogue between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Another point already mentioned above, which I would like to bring to your attention, is the desire for possible joint action with maximum efficiency.

Near East & South Asia

Najibullah To Visit Cuba in 'Near Future'
LD0106055588 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 0457 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Havana, 1 Jun (TASS)—Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the Republic, will visit Cuba in the near future at the official invitation of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the

Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chairman of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers. This has been announced by the Cuban national news agency.

Najibullah Releases Jailed French Newsman
PM3105085588 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA
in Russian 29 May 88 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Afghanistan: A. Guillo Amnesty"]

[Text] Kabul, 28 May—President Najibullah of the Republic of Afghanistan has received here Gilbert Perol, special representative of the president of France and secretary general of the French Foreign Ministry, who handed him a message from Francois Mitterrand. The message contains a request for the release of the French citizen Alain Guillo who, as is known, was sentenced by a special revolutionary court of the Republic of Afghanistan in January this year to 10 years imprisonment for illegally entering the country and engaging in espionage and cooperation with antigovernment forces. The document states that long-standing and firm relations link France and Afghanistan and that Guillo's release would contribute to their further improvement.

A reply message from Najibullah to F. Mitterrand emphasizes that, in response to the request by the French president, Guillo is being released on the basis of a presidential amnesty dated 26 May this year. This humane act, the document notes, reflects hope and faith in the good will and mutual understanding between Afghanistan and France. In its pursuit of a policy of neutrality and nonalignment, the message notes, the Republic of Afghanistan favors the expansion and strengthening of friendly relations with all states which are guided by principles of equality in the implementation of their policy.

Appointment of New Afghan Prime Minister Viewed
PM3005145788 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
27 May 88 Second Edition p 7

[TASS report under the general heading: "Following the Road of Peace"]

[Text] Kabul, 26 May—Today Afghan President Najibullah issued a decree appointing a new prime minister, the BAKHTAR agency reported. He is Muhammad Hasan Sharq, formerly deputy prime minister of the Republic of Afghanistan and chairman of the State Committee for Returnee Affairs. The president instructed M.H. Sharq to form a new government and submit the list of members and its domestic and foreign policy program for consideration by the lower chamber of the Afghan parliament.

Today there was also a session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo. It examined questions connected with the forthcoming session of the National Council of the Republic and the formation of the new government.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo expressed its gratitude to PDPA Central Committee Politburo member S.'A. Keshtmand for his work as Afghan prime minister and proposed that S.'A. Keshtmand be awarded the republic's top order, the "Sun of Freedom."

Further on Appointment

LD2705200088 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 27 May 88

[Talk in the studio between announcer Pavel Kasparov and commentator Vladimir Fadeyev—live]

[Excerpts] [Kasparov] And now a report from Kabul carried by the BAKHTAR News Agency. Afghan President Najibullah has issued a decree on the appointment of a new prime minister of the Republic, Mohammad Hasan Sharq. Previously he occupied the post of deputy prime minister and headed the State Committee for Returnees' Affairs. My colleague, commentator Vladimir Fadeyev, is sitting next to me in the studio right now. He just returned from Afghanistan and I will ask him to comment on this report. Go ahead Vladimir:

[Fadeyev] I managed to meet with Hasan Sharq a week ago in his office in the building of the Committee for Returnees' Affairs. [passage omitted] I asked him which of the problems facing the present government he considers to be the most difficult. Hasan Sharq replied: The problem of the refugees. We really did devote a lot of attention to this in our conversation. I have already acquainted radio listeners from Kabul with the main content of this in my reports. The crux of the matter, in his view, boils down to the fact that now, after the signing of the Afghan-Pakistani agreements in Geneva for the millions of Afghans who have left their homeland, an opportunity has now opened up to return home. What is more, he expressed the deep conviction that they should have full rights to participate in running the country, in other words to become part of the coalition government being formed on the widest possible basis, which is just about the chief issue today.

[Kasparov] Excuse me for interrupting you, Vladimir, but as far as I know, the process of the refugees' return may drag on for a rather lengthy period. In that case, how will the idea of drawing them into running the country be implemented?

[Fadeyev] Yes, you are quite right. This process is still not proceeding as quickly as was expected. But there are reasons for this, of which three main ones should be singled out: the obstacles created for the refugees by the Government of Pakistan itself up to the moment that the Geneva documents were signed; the flagrant obstacles by the rebels, furthermore obstacles accompanied by physical violence to those who express a wish to return; and finally, the influence of hostile propaganda. Of course, this sows both fear and doubt among the refugees about returning. I repeat that now after Geneva, this situation should change. But one should not forget the fact that the

opposition in the shape of the so-called Peshawar Seven is still very strong; and in stubbornly not wishing to face the Geneva agreements and the real situation in Afghanistan it will, of course, prevent the refugees from returning home in every way possible.

[Kasparov] You said that the opposition was unwilling to face the real situation. Could you be more specific here?

[Fadeyev] Well, what can be said regarding this? Probably what is really happening. The opposition recruited and coerced into its ranks forces, people to struggle against—it said—a procommunist regime and the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. But the present realities are such that 16 months ago the PDPA renounced its monopoly of power by inviting all political forces to take part in a coalition government. Geneva created the prerequisites for the return home of our troops, which is being carried out. Now what is there left to fight about? These arguments were also expressed to me by Hasan Sharq in his evaluation of the situation.

By the way, I have already said that he is a nonparty man. He is now the number two in the state. He is now charged with forming the new government and working out a domestic and foreign policy program. He said that all the conditions had been created for receiving 1 million refugees in the very near future. It is clear that they are regarded as full citizens of Afghanistan, including even their participation in the government. The creation of favorable conditions for the voluntary return home of the refugees now depends on neighboring countries. I think that the personality of Hasan Sharq himself, his sincere desire to find a common language with the most diverse political forces on the most important problem of the future of the country and the happiness of the people, will lead to success and understanding, even among the opposing side. By the way, I remember his words that even in Peshawar, in his view, people have to be sought who will finally understand that the people and their fate are the main things in all arguments and only the people should and can decide on what kind of government Afghanistan will have.

[Kasparov] Well, I think we can only sincerely wish the new prime minister success in his work.

[Fadeyev] I would add that he also needs great patience.

Afghan Parliament Elects Chamber Chairmen
LD3005204388 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT
30 May 88

[Text] Kabul May 30 TASS—The first session of the National Council under way here elected the chairmen of the two chambers of Afghanistan's Parliament—Wolosi Jirgah [National Assembly] and Senate, BAKHTAR News Agency reports.

Halil Ahmad Abawi was elected by the majority of votes as chairman of the Wolosi Jirgah and Mahmud Habibi—chairman of the Senate. The legislators also elected deputy chairmen of the Wolosi Jirgah. BAKHTAR points out that several candidates were nominated for each of the posts.

Citizens Visit Pakistani Embassy in Moscow
PM3005090588 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
28 May 88 Morning Edition p 6

[Report by A. Ivanko: "Visit to Embassy"]

[Text] On 27 May at 1200 a group of people accompanied by dozens of Soviet and foreign journalists approached No 17 Sadovo-Kudrinskaya Street.

The Pakistani Embassy is at this address in Moscow and representatives of the Soviet public had come here to present Mr M. Shahid Amin, the Pakistani ambassador to the USSR, with an appeal from Soviet reserve servicemen who had served in the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the Republic of Afghanistan to Mr M. Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, requesting that he use his influence to win freedom for the Soviet soldiers who are prisoners of the Afghan opposition. This not entirely usual delegation was headed by the writer Anatoliy Ananyev, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

I addressed Andrey Lagunov, who served in Afghanistan and is now working as a radio engineer.

"Andrey, what brought you to the embassy today?"

"The boys were taken prisoner against their will and it is our sacred duty to help them. This is requested by their mothers, relations, and all those who have received papers with the word 'missing.' The Moscow city council of reserve servicemen and the Moscow Komsomol are also examining the question of opening a special account that could receive money to render free aid to our boys in captivity."

An embassy official invited the delegation into the building for a meeting with the ambassador. An IZVESTIYA correspondent was present as a representative of the public at a talk with Mr Shahid M. Amin.

Shahid M. Amin assured the representatives of the Soviet public that the Pakistani Government will make every effort to find on the country's territory the Soviet servicemen who have been taken prisoner by the Afghan opposition in order to subsequently pass them on to the Soviet Union. In addition, according to Shahid M. Amin, the Pakistani Government is trying to notify the opposition on Afghan territory of the need to return the Soviet prisoners of war as an act of good will.

PRAVDA Views Progress of Troop Pullout
PM2705112688 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
26 May 88 Second Edition p 6

["Afghan Reportage" by special correspondents A. Gorokhov and V. Okulov: "Ten Days On"]

[Text] Kabul—Yesterday, 25 May, the last column of subunits of the Jalalabad Garrison of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan crossed the Soviet-Afghan border over the Friendship Bridge at Hayraton. There are now no Soviet troops in the eastern Province of Nangarhar. Data on the number of troops withdrawn have been passed to UN observers.

The road which soldiers of our first garrison followed home has recently drawn to itself like a magnet the attention of everyone: military men, journalists, UN observers, and armed opposition groupings. The peak of interest now focuses on the military-political situation as a whole. Has it changed in Afghanistan? How have the events of the past 10 years affected it? All those involved in the unfolding events are now undoubtedly summing up the preliminary results. Let us also sum them up.

In Kabul everything is as it was at the beginning of May. Bazaars are full of vegetables and fruit, including ones brought in along the road via Jalalabad, which the Soviet columns have just traveled. Although high, the prices in the city bazaars constitute a very accurate barometer, and it is still "set fair."

You feel, however, that propaganda by enemies of the regime is assuming increasingly bitter forms and, at times, an appearance of blatant lies. A rumor is being spread in the city, in particular, that Soviet troops supposedly perpetrated the 9 May rocket attack on residential districts which was actually carried out by terrorists of the "intransigent" groups. The monstrous nature of this lie designed for illiterate people far removed from politics consists not only in the fact that it was only by sheer luck that Soviet specialists and their families living in the residential district were not among the victims—the windows in many of their apartments were blown out by the explosions. The cynicism of the inventors of cock-and-bull stories is aroused by their desire to cast aspersions on the Soviet troops in Afghanistan, which are continuing the withdrawal of combat units in full accordance with the Geneva accords.

The fact of yesterday's new rocket attack on Kabul residential districts, which is a glaring crime, attests to how things actually stand and who is trying to violate the Geneva accords. The crime resulted in 2 dead—an old man and a woman—and 11 injured.

The city is full of other rumors, too. Under conditions when government propaganda, in our view, is weak and is partly marked by indiscriminating optimism, the Afghans frequently glean information from Western radio voices. And these base themselves on Pakistani

and Peshawar sources and create the impression that Jalalabad has been blocked by opposition detachments and will fall beneath their blows any day now.

The psychological war against the Afghan authorities is a long-standing reality, and the aims of the opposition have long been clear: to create in the population a feeling of uncertainty about the government's abilities and the potential for national reconciliation. The government, however, is continuing to follow its chosen course. Wakil Azim, an authoritative opposition figure in those parts, has just been appointed governor of Nangarhar and has left for Jalalabad. This is an important step toward creating a coalition government in the province. Time will show how effective it will be in the direction of national reconciliation.

"I can confidently confirm that all has been calm in and around the city since the Soviet troop withdrawal from Jalalabad. This is also noted by UN observers..."

We were talking with 47-year-old Major General Zabiullah Ziyarmal [name as published], chief of the Afghan Army Main Political Directorate. It seemed to us that the general was far from wishing to appear an excessive optimist, but he voiced his opinion definitely:

"Jalalabad is capable of defending itself, and the combat readiness of units of the Afghan Armed Forces is adequate for this. We are also taking measures with due regard to a possible unfavorable development of events.

"As for the mood of the population of Jalalabad, in my view it tallies with what you saw at the time of the first Soviet column's departure from the city: People clearly expressed gratitude and friendliness toward the departing troops. They take an optimistic view of the possibility of a peaceful development of events.

"Something else worries us," the general continued. "Pakistan was to have eliminated the 'material base' of foreign interference on its territory by 15 May, when the Geneva accords came into force. This has not yet happened. Young Afghans are continuing to be forcibly recruited from among refugees for camps and training centers, and their training is not being curtailed. Border barriers still stand in Pakistan in the way of the Afghan refugees' return home. The discrepancy between the Pakistani leaders' declarations of loyalty to the Geneva accords and the reality arouses strong concern..."

We will supplement Z. Ziyarmal's information with data obtained from competent Afghan sources. With the connivance and perhaps even the assistance of the Pakistani authorities, rallies and marches organized by the leadership of the most extremist Afghan opposition circles are continuing in the border region there. Practically all the opposition parties' headquarters and centers for controlling their armed detachments' combat operations are continuing to function. Army trucks are continuing to transfer weapons and ammunition from

dumps near Peshawar to regions bordering on the Afghan provinces [as published] of Nangarhar and the Khowst district. Convoys of weapons proceed at night from the Islamabad and Karachi regions to Parachinar, Miram Shah, and Chaman (these are all population centers in Pakistan's border region). It is not hard to guess where the dangerous freight will then be forwarded. For Afghan comrades have told us that weapons from 20 dumps have been transferred across the border over the past few days alone.

...We have witnessed a different attitude toward fulfillment of the Geneva accords, about which we have spoken in our reportages from units of the returning troops. What are the 10-day results, what is the experience of withdrawal like?

We talked with Lieutenant General B. Gromov, commander of the limited contingent, in his work study. We drank tea infused with mint, and it sometimes seemed that we were not in Kabul but in some headquarters of troop maneuvers on Soviet territory. But telephone reports to the commander from the units brought us back to the hot Afghan land.

So, what have the 10 days since the start of the Soviet troop withdrawal shown?

"On the whole," Boris Vsevolodovich replied, "all the plans are consistent, and, as regards our observance of the Geneva agreements, fulfillment here is 100 percent. The first garrison—at Jalalabad—has already been handed over to our Afghan friends, and the rest are ready for the withdrawal.

"Now about the technique of execution, if I may put it like this. Our existing experience of escorting columns and march practice have enabled us to calculate precisely the marches under conditions of supposed enemy action, to use military language. Our calculations have been confirmed in all areas: with regard to today's marches, questions of material and combat support, and questions of control."

"But are things proceeding smoothly only on paper?"

"Problems have undoubtedly arisen," the general agreed. "But that's life. They have been caused, above all, by the tough nature of the march schedule. Add the mountainous terrain, the heat here... We reinforced the columns' technical maintenance echelon, as we say, and involved more medics. We assigned an escort in case the vehicles had to stop. Fortunately, none fell behind..."

"Kabul is receiving reports that convoys of weapons and ammunition are continuing to cross the border from Pakistan..."

"Everything remains as it was with the armed opposition," the general believes. "You yourselves understand that we have convincing data about this. As for action against Soviet columns, such plans did exist, particularly on the second day's march, but the measures adopted prevented attempts..."

Clearly, there is no harm in we journalists summing up results.

Compared with 1986, when some 150 Soviet and Western journalists traveled here for the withdrawal of six Soviet regiments, the nature of the military leaders' cooperation with them and the opportunities afforded the press have changed radically. This was even said to us by colleagues from the West who have never felt any great sympathy with the internationalist servicemen's mission in Afghanistan. The new style of work with journalists in places where units of the limited contingent were stationed and in the Soviet border city of Termez struck the emissaries of the foreign press and remain one of the visible and highly rated results of restructuring in the Soviet Armed Forces and a fruit of glasnost.

Let us not, however, exaggerate the successes on this "front," for the new approach is making difficult headway. It is precisely because of adherence to the usual dogmas that literally until recently not everything was being said openly about the limited contingent of our troops, about the commanders and chiefs, about their responsible and courageous service on the friendly country's territory.

And another observation: Invisible forces are simply drawing here, to the troop withdrawal, commanders of various ranks who evidently believe that without their orders, directions, and instructions the limited contingent will not itself be able to organize the march of its own units.

So, an action which is very complex in the political, military, technical, and other spheres—the redeployment of a considerable part of the troops and hardware to the motherland—is gathering momentum. From here, the Afghan bank, we cannot see that measures have been taken on the other side of the Afghan-Pakistani border to realize the Geneva agreements with the same consistency. So far the facts attest, rather, to the opposite. This demands the close attention of all involved in the political settlement of a very acute regional conflict. And it does not become the international public to stand aloof.

Just 10 of the 270 days allotted to realize the Geneva accords have elapsed. Of course, Afghanistan has not yet been able to feel whether they have brought it closer to peace; whether they have managed to change the military-political situation in the country for the better. Just under one-tenth of the Soviet internationalist servicemen have so far experienced the joy of returning home.

In the next few days, Gen B. Gromov told us, Soviet subunits will start withdrawing from another garrison. This will start strictly according to schedule.

Leader of UN Group in Afghanistan Profiled
PM2405104188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
23 May 88 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed profile of Rauli Helminen, head of the UN military observers mission in Afghanistan, under rubric "Who's Who"]

[Text] As is well known, the UN Security Council has instructed Finnish Major General Rauli Helminen to head the group of 50 senior officers representing Austria, Ireland, Canada, Sweden, and Finland responsible for facilitating the implementation of the Geneva agreements on Afghanistan. He is also deputy representative of the UN secretary general in Kabul and Islamabad.

Diplomats in Geneva believe that the task entrusted to Helminen is a dangerous and difficult one. The fact of the matter is that armed opposition forces have openly declared themselves the enemies of anyone who has any contact with the Afghan Government.

Rauli Helminen has led quite a full life. He was born 14 March 1933 in Paris into the family of the Finnish military attaché. He studied in Helsinki. He graduated from a military academy in 1967. He has been commander of an air defense regiment and director of a military school. He has been exposed to danger more than once in peacetime, fulfilling the duties of UN inspector in Jerusalem and in Cyprus in the seventies.

In recent years Helminen has worked as military attaché to the Finnish Embassy in the USSR and, prior to his Kabul appointment, was an inspector of air defense troops. He speaks English, German, Swedish, and Russian fluently. Even by Finnish standards, the general is the head of a large family: He and his wife Ritva have four children.

Our task is more diplomatic than military, Helminen believes. We must persuade hostile parties to renounce violence. Threats against us are not conducive to successful work, of course, but we will fulfill our duty.

Newspapers are remarking that Helminen is the fifth high-ranking member of the Finnish military in UN service. All in all, 20,000 Finns have taken part in peace-keeping operations in the most dangerous parts of the world.

Afghan Opposition Leaders Meet in Pakistan
LD2805102488 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT
28 May 88

[Text] Islamabad May 28 TASS—A conference of Afghan opposition leaders was held in Peshawar, Pakistan, on May 27. It was attended by representatives of a

number of counterrevolutionary organizations and by Zahid Ibrahim, 'commander of all the forces of Nangarhar Province' who is a member of Gulbuddin Hikmatyar's group.

According to the newspaper NATION, participants in the conference worked out plans of staging a combat operation aimed at capturing the city of Jalalabad in Afghanistan and forming a so-called 'provisional government' there.

Islamabad, Washington Support 'Peshawar Seven'
*LD2705140588 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT
27 May 88*

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS—TASS political news analyst Valeriy Vavilov reports:

Geneva agreements on a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan have paved the way to national reconciliation and the termination of the fratricidal war, to the creation of a real coalition government. Conditions have been created for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The first Soviet Army units have left Afghanistan already, others are getting prepared for a march home. The Kabul Government consistently pursues a policy of national reconciliation and spares no effort for establishing peace and tranquility.

One of the steps in this direction was an emergency session of the Revolutionary Council of the republic held in Kabul. It was the last session of the Revolutionary Council, because in the coming days it will cease to exist and will transfer its authority to the National Council, the supreme legislative body of the republic, its parliament elected by the Afghan people at the recent general election. A new government will be formed.

It is the representatives of the Afghan people elected to parliament who will decide what kind of a government it will be. President Najibullah proposed on more than one occasion to all the opposition forces both inside and outside the country, and even to those who are opposing the Kabul authorities arms in hand, to join the government and to share both power and responsibility for the destiny of their homeland, for the restoration of the destroyed economy, for the return home of millions of Afghans now living in foreign countries.

The "irreconcilable" have not given a reasonable answer yet. Armed opposition forces that do not want to take into account genuine interests of the Afghan people who are tired of bloodshed intend to continue the war and put their personal ambitions above anything else. The "Peshawar Seven" believe that the withdrawal of Soviet troops will improve the situation of the armed opposition. Appeals are made to start an offensive on Jalalabad from which Soviet troops have been pulled out already and on Kabul with the aim to topple the legitimate government.

Unfortunately, their actions are supported both by Islamabad and Washington. With the connivance of the Pakistani authorities centres for training armed detachments of Afghan opposition forces continue to function in Jambar, Hari-Pur and Bad Bira. Thousands of men are being trained there. Their detachments are actively armed with the most up-to-date U.S. weapons, including Stinger and Milan missile complexes, heavy mortars and recoilless rifles and are smuggled to Afghanistan.

However, all this constitutes outright violation of the Geneva accords, of article of [as received] the bilateral agreement signed by Zain Noorani, minister of foreign affairs of Pakistan, that bans assistance to those groups, including their financing, training, equipment and transit. This is also a direct violation of the declaration on international guarantees signed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The situation in Afghanistan urgently calls for a most responsible approach, a most accurate fulfilment of the Geneva accords. However, neither Islamabad nor Washington have displayed a proper sense of responsibility so far.

Egyptian President on Summit, Soviet Relations
*PM3005154388 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
27 May 88 First Edition p 7*

[Own correspondent V. Belyakov dispatch: "Egypt's Position"]

[Text] Cairo, 26 May—Egyptian President H. Mubarak has welcomed the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in Moscow. Answering questions from Egyptian journalists in Addis Ababa, where he is taking part in the 24th session of the OAU assembly of heads of state and government, H. Mubarak expressed the desire that the Moscow meeting will be held in a spirit of mutual understanding and contribute to saving mankind from wars and destruction.

Touching on Egyptian-Soviet relations, the Egyptian president noted that there are constant consultations between the two countries on all the main international issues, particularly on the questions of settling the position in the Near East. The Soviet Union, like other states, is helping Egypt to implement economic projects in the current 5-year plan, H. Mubarak pointed out.

Naval Squadron Calls at Algerian Port
*LD3005183988 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT
30 May 88*

[Text] Algiers May 30 TASS—A Soviet naval squadron called at the port of Algiers today. It consists of the Komsomolets Ukrainiy, a big anti-submarine ship, and the Pytliviy patrol boat under the command of Rear Admiral Vladimir Yegorov.

The commander of the Soviet naval squadron paid a visit to M. Djiyar, governor of the Province of Algiers, and A. Mezayani, chairman of the People's Council of the capital.

Soviet sailors laid a wreath at the memorial complex of heroes of the Algerian revolution.

In the afternoon representatives of the naval command of Algeria and municipal authorities of the capital visited the Soviet ships.

West Europe

French Press Attacks Reagan Remarks at Summit
LD3105141888 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1100 GMT 31 May 88

[Excerpts] The foreign press is giving wide coverage to the Soviet-U.S. summit in Moscow. [passage omitted] While expressing satisfaction with improvements that have already been achieved during the Moscow talks, the foreign press, at the same time, condemns the attempts of the U.S. side to overshadow the atmosphere of the talks by making great play of the human rights issue.

The French press draws attention to this in particular. Criticizing the U.S. President's attempts to make himself out to be the chief defender of human rights, France's L'HUMANITE expresses the view that he has proved to be a prisoner of the nightmare of fabrications about the evil empire and has not sensed the essence of restructuring in the USSR. His stereotyped idea about the Soviet Union, the papers note, are way behind the times. Pointing to the biased nature of part of the information being communicated from Moscow by Western journalists, L'HUMANITE explains this as fear in the West of the growing popularity of restructuring in the USSR and its striving to think up new grounds for anti-Soviet insinuations.

While Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is laying special stress on easing East-West relations, LIBERATION writes, the U.S. President is not parting with his role of anticommunist crusader.

"Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev counterattacks on the human rights issue," that is the headline of a LE MONDE dispatch. It stresses in particular that the Soviet leader has strong arguments at his disposal when the talk is about democratization.

'Racial Riots' in France 'Deplorable'
LD3005055288 Moscow TASS in English 0546 GMT
30 May 88

[Text] Paris May 30 TASS—Seven people (primarily comers from Arab countries and French overseas departments) were seriously wounded and hospitalized. This is a deplorable result of racial riots in several cities of western France started by a gang of "skinheads" last weekend.

Blood-thirsty rowdies from various French cities and several West European states came to the City of Brest on the country's Atlantic shore for a rock concert of a popular group. Local authorities cancelled the performance under the pretext of bad weather. This sparked off wrath of raving youngsters. Shouting racist slogans—"Blacks and Arabs, get out of France and Europe," they brutally beat local residents whose only guilt was that they were coloureds. Reinforced police units arrested 32 "skinheads" and seized a great quantity of blank weapons, firearms and tear gas grenades.

Spanish Communists Study CPSU Experience
PM3005155588 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
30 May 88 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party exchanges and ties between the CPSU and the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] a PCE delegation headed by Pedro Antonio Rios, member of the PCE Central Committee Political Commission, was in the Soviet Union 21 through 29 May. The delegation familiarized itself with the experience of the CPSU's work under the conditions of restructuring and democratization.

The Spanish comrades were received at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work and International Departments and had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Institute and PRAVDA.

The delegation toured the Ukrainian SSR, was received at Kiev Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, visited an industrial enterprise and kolkhoz, and familiarized itself with the activity of party organizations.

The Spanish comrades stressed that the success of restructuring is promoting a growth in the influence of socialist ideas worldwide.

Finnish Minister Pledges More Soviet Imports
PM3105084388 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA
INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 May 88 p 3

[Article by Finnish Foreign Minister Kalevi Sorsa: "Facets of Cooperation"]

[Text] Multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union is of paramount importance for the Finnish economy. The last 10 years have vividly shown that large-scale trade with the East enables us even to adapt to sharp fluctuations in the international economy much better than our Western competitors.

The main areas for economic cooperation between our countries were determined by the long-term program signed in 1977. During an official visit by the Finnish president to the Soviet Union last October, its term was extended to the year 2000 and its content amplified and deepened in light of demands made on our bilateral

relations by international economic and trade development. Having noted the importance of traditional trade, both sides stressed the importance of new forms of cooperation as the basis for the further development of our economic relations.

In recent years, sharp fluctuations in prices on the international market have taken their toll on the development of trade between our countries. In connection with the 1986 sharp fall in prices for energy sources, Finland developed a considerable export gap in its trade with the USSR. The bulk of this is placed in special deposit accounts which will be closed by 1991. This means that in order to achieve the joint target in subsequent years, Finland's imports from the Soviet Union will have to substantially exceed Finland's exports to the USSR.

Consequently, the main attention must be devoted to the development and expansion of our imports. We have already achieved appreciable results here. In the last decade, our imports from the Soviet Union have more than tripled.

But this is insufficient, and more attention must be devoted to seeking the kind of imports which would be in long-term wide demand in Finland. We know that we have to enter into competition with the USSR's other Western trading partners for these goods. Nevertheless, I am sure that we will be able to achieve good results in cooperation with Soviet trading partners. Projects on a barter basis are a promising form here.

So the project linked with the possibility of further expanding Finland's present network of gas pipelines is important for development of imports. The commercial and technical preconditions for extending the gas pipeline into Sweden are being studied in close cooperation with the Swedish and Soviet sides. Western Finland's gas requirements do not provide adequate guarantees that the additional structure would be profitable, and the final decision depends on the standpoints of all interested parties. For its part Finland is, naturally, prepared to take advantage of all opportunities to implement this project.

The Soviet Union's incipient large-scale economic renewal has opened up opportunities for cooperation between Soviet and Western firms on USSR territory. Despite the fact that the relevant legislation came into force scarcely more than 1 year ago, more than 20 joint enterprises in which one of the sides is a Western partner have now been formed in the USSR. In almost one in three cases, this partner is Finnish. The process of setting up joint enterprises will continue.

I would describe the planned economic cooperation in the sphere of developing the mining industry on the territory of the Kola Peninsula as the second important long-term project. It is proposed to set up a completely new mining and enriching production unit there in the future. While talking about our imports from the USSR, I want to stress the chances which the Kola project is uncovering for barter cooperation.

Ties between the Finnish and Soviet press are an important factor in the mutual rapprochement between Finland and the Soviet Union. They are helping uncover new opportunities for cooperation. I wish the incipient cooperation between INSINOORIUTISET and SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA the greatest success.

Ryzhkov Meets Swedish 'Axel Johnson' Leaders
PM2905173188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
29 May 88 Second edition p 3

[Unattributed report under heading "Conversation in the Kremlin"]

[Text] Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received in the Kremlin on 28 May Antonia Johnson, chairman of the board of the Swedish company "Axel Johnson" and Goeran Ennerfelt, president of the company. They are currently staying in Moscow on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the establishment of trade relations with Soviet foreign trade organizations.

Nikolay Ryzhkov pointed out that it is well remembered in the USSR that "Axel Johnson" was the first among the West European firms to sign in May 1918 a trade contract with the young Soviet republic. That was a significant step also because it was made in the difficult conditions of the trade boycott of revolutionary Russia by the imperialist powers. Thus, the reality was for the first time demonstrated in practice of mutually beneficial economic relations between countries with different social systems. For seventy years now, "Axel Johnson" has been engaged in large-scale cooperation with Soviet organizations, contributing to strengthening good-neighbornliness and mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and Sweden.

In the course of a friendly conversation, views were exchanged on prospects of cooperation, and some specific projects for its further deepening were discussed. It was stressed that the Soviet side considers the firm "Axel Johnson" to be a reliable partner in the search for and implementation of new forms of business relations corresponding to the potentialities now being opened by the current perestroika drive in Soviet society, including in the field of foreign economic activities. A good basis for

that are the Soviet proposals spelled out by Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech in Murmansk in October 1987.

Antonia Johnson and Goeran Ennerfelt pointed out with gratification the attention shown by the Soviet side to

cooperation with the company "Axel Johnson" and voiced hope for its further progress.

V.L. Malkevich, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Swedish Ambassador to the USSR A. Thunborg were present at the conversation.

Political & Social

Reports to Supreme Soviet Session Published

Menteshashvili Report

PM3105081188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
27 May 88 Second Edition p 4

["Report by T.N. Menteshashvili, Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," at 26 May 1988 Joint Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities in the Great Kremlin Palace, Moscow: "On Ratification of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees"]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies!

The decrees on which I have been instructed to report to the USSR Supreme Soviet have been distributed to you and, as you have had an opportunity to see for yourselves, they concern some most important questions of our life.

In presenting them, I would first of all like to draw your attention to the decrees concerning the implementation of social measures, the enhancement of people's prosperity, and the further guarantees of citizens' rights and legitimate interests.

Toward the end of last year, the minimum amount of kolkhoz members' pensions was increased by a USSR Supreme Soviet decree. This is an important social measure. It affected more than 5 million people. It is obvious, however, that this is not the end. There still remain several unresolved questions. Deputies have already spoken of this. New pension legislation is now being elaborated. And as the session was informed today, these questions will be appropriately solved.

Substantial amendments and additions have been introduced in labor legislation. The decree adopted on this question is aimed, on the one hand, at the more rational and efficient utilization of enterprises' labor resources in the new conditions and, on the other, at boosting the prestige of conscientious and highly productive labor and expanding the guarantees of workers' and employees' labor rights. I would like to note in particular that enterprises are now given greater opportunities to use their own resources to increase wages and offer additional social and consumer service benefits for high labor results. More advantageous conditions have been established for labor remuneration on transfer to other work or on mastering a new production process, and redundancy compensation has been increased.

Developing the ideas of the Law on the State Enterprise, this decree concretizes the powers of the labor collective and its council in resolving all questions of production and social development.

As you know, the creation of a reliable and well-equipped network of highways, especially in the countryside, is of great socioeconomic importance for our country. Energetic measures are now being taken to develop road building and improve road maintenance. The package of these measures includes the 21 March Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees which set a uniform maximum percentage for deductions from kolkhoz, sovkhoz, and enterprise funds for the building, repair, and maintenance of local highways. A tax was introduced on means of transportation belonging to enterprises and organizations, and the amount of tax collected from citizens who own means of transportation was changed.

Profound democracy, humanity, and compassion imbue the regulations on provision of psychiatric help to the population approved by a Presidium decree on 5 January this year. It clearly defined measures to enhance the efficiency of such help in the country and established guarantees to prevent any possible mistakes and abuses in this work. Presidium decrees dated 29 January and 29 March 1988 provide for stepped-up health protection and improved safety for certain categories of working people employed in jobs involving harmful or dangerous working conditions. And the last question in this group. I am talking about the decree adopted 3 March. In the interests of protecting people's health and preventing serious consequences, this decree establishes criminal liability for the acquisition or misappropriation of, or other illegal dealings with, radioactive substances.

Another group of decrees submitted for your examination involves the implementation of the radical economic reform and the new principles of economic management, and the improvement of the system of state management.

It is well known that the Law on the State Enterprise now expands the independence of enterprises and enhances the responsibility of management organs. In this context, special importance attaches to intensifying the role of the State Board of Arbitration in upholding the rights of enterprises. A decree dated 30 December last year vested in the Arbitration Board the right to hear disputes between state enterprises and their superior organs concerning the reimbursement of losses resulting from illegal actions by these organs.

Decrees on the transformation of some USSR management organs were also adopted on the government's recommendation. You know what I am talking about. A Union-Republic State Committee of Public Education and an All-Union Ministry of Foreign Economic Ties were set up on the base of the several former ministries and departments. The Union-Republic Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry was transformed into an all-union ministry.

Comrade deputies! Everyone today is well aware of the great urgency of ecology questions in present-day conditions. Our press has repeatedly published principled material on this topic and numerous suggestions have been made by the public.

Taking all this into account, and for the purpose of fundamentally improving environmental protection work in the country, a decree dated 16 January set up a Union-Republic State Committee for Environmental Control.

In the interests of protecting, augmenting, and making more rational use of our forestry assets two union-republic organs—the State Committee for Forests and the Ministry of the Timber Industry—were set up on the base of former departments. The main point here is that now there is strict separation of their functions in terms of the protection and stewardship of the state forestry assets on the one hand and their economic utilization on the other hand.

The Presidium also issued several other decrees involving changes in organizing management of national economic sectors and implementing the Law on the State Enterprise. You have the texts of these decrees.

The next group of decrees concerns questions of strengthening socialist legality and law and order.

You recall that our seventh session adopted the Law on Appeals to the Court Against Illegal Actions by Officials Infringing Citizens' Rights. It became necessary to concretize the procedure for hearing such cases. The decree dated 7 January this year deals with this procedure.

Taking into account the numerous suggestions by working people on stepping up the struggle against anonymous slander, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a relevant decree. Shortly afterward, there was a considerable decline in the number of unsigned letters. The fact that anonymous letters, and therefore the slanderous fabrications contained therein, are now no longer examined wins the approval of all honest people.

The decrees of 5 and 7 January, which somewhat extend the rights of militia staffers and vest broader powers in organs struggling against the neglect of and crimes committed by minors, are aimed at stepping up the struggle against drunkenness, moonshining, and drug addiction, and also at intensifying the prevention of breaches of public order.

In our opinion, it is necessary to dwell separately on another question. I have in mind the decree adopted 14 March this year on recommendation by the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the taxation of citizens working in cooperatives on the production and sale of output and the provision of services.

Comrades who have spoken here have also raised this matter.

The press, and all the letters in addition, have also contained numerous comments. The problem in question was also tackled during the discussion of the draft Law on the Cooperative System.

Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov in his report, and Comrade A.F. Ponomarev in his report, said that there will be further study of this question. In this context, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deems it inappropriate to submit the 14 March decree for ratification by the present session, and it will examine the question later with due consideration for the proposals now being prepared in the USSR Council of Ministers.

Esteemed delegates, the decrees with whose content I have tried to acquaint you are of a normative nature and are aimed at consolidating the legislative base of restructuring. Their adoption by the Presidium, just like the Presidium's entire activity during this period, proceeded from the party's strategic course of renewal of all aspects of Soviet society's life. At the same time, much more still remains to be done to further develop legislation and enhance the role and activeness of soviets as a whole. As Comrade M.S. Gorbachev remarked at the recent meeting with leaders of ideological institutions, the Supreme Soviet's activity also needs restructuring. You know that all these questions will be reflected at the forthcoming all-union party conference.

Now let me report on the appointments and release from duty of members of the government.

You know that the USSR Council of Ministers appointed Comrade N.V. Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, as chairman of the Bureau for Social Development. On the government's recommendation, he was relieved of his duties as chairman of the USSR Gosplan. Comrade Yu.D. Maslyukov was appointed first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

By a decree dated 12 February, Comrade I.S. Belousov was appointed deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The Presidium granted Comrade G.A. Aliyev's request and relieved him of his duties as first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers in connection with his retirement on pension for health reasons.

There were a number of other appointments and releases from duty of members of the government, as well changes in the composition of the USSR Supreme Court.

You have the texts of the decrees and drafts of the appropriate laws and resolutions.

The Presidium asks you, esteemed deputies, to examine and adopt them. (Applause)

'Coreport' on Supreme Court

PM3105104188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
28 May 88 Morning Edition pp 2-3

["Coreport of the Chambers' Legislative Proposals Commissions on the Report on the Activity of the USSR Supreme Court" delivered by Deputy A.A. Titarenko, deputy chairman of the Soviet of the Union Legislative Proposals Commission, at the 26 May 1988 afternoon Joint Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities in the Great Kremlin Palace, Moscow]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The present USSR Supreme Soviet session is taking place on the threshold of the 19th all-union party conference. As the CPSU Central Committee Plenum on 23 May this year noted, the conference will lend powerful new impetus to our headway on the path of restructuring. It will open up an even broader road for the processes of the democratization and socialist renewal of all aspects of our society's life. This will make it possible to lead Soviet society to qualitatively new frontiers and to reveal more fully the democratic, humanitarian potential of socialism.

We can all see what beneficial influence the decisions of our party's 27th congress are exerting on the formation of the legal socialist state, the improvement of the legal sphere of the country's economic and sociopolitical life, and the development of legislation and the consolidation of legality as the basis for a normal life for society and all citizens.

In recent years much has been done in the country to consolidate legality and law and order and to step up the struggle against embezzlements, bribery, speculation, and law violations in transport and other spheres. At the same time the work of the law enforcement organs in defending the honor and dignity of the individual and the state of crime in the country are being subjected to justified criticism from the public. The working people are expressing indignation at lawlessness, bureaucracy and encroachments on the people's property and citizens' personal property. As before a large number of crimes and other antisocial manifestations are committed on the soil of drunkenness and drug addiction.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution of 2 April this year "on the state of the struggle against crime in the country and additional measures to prevent law violations" sets the following tasks:

—Galvanizing the activity of the party and state organs in further consolidating the socialist foundations of our society's life and defending Soviet people's collective and personal interests;

—Raising the struggle against any law violations and crime to a qualitatively new level;

—Fundamentally improving the activity of all the country's law enforcement organs.

An important role in consolidating law and order and defending the interests of society and citizens' rights and freedoms belongs to the USSR Supreme Court. As is well known, it is designed to ensure the correct and uniform application of the laws in exercising justice and, through its entire activity, to educate citizens in a spirit of devotion to the motherland, the precise and unswerving execution of the USSR Constitution and Soviet laws, the observance of labor discipline, respect for the individual, and a solicitous attitude toward socialist property.

The examination of the Supreme Court report at the USSR Supreme Soviet session is a specific manifestation of the all-around democratization of our society's life, the consistent implementation of the constitutional provision that our people are exercising state power through the soviets of people's deputies and all other state organs are under the control of and accountable to the soviets.

On instructions from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the chambers' legislative proposals commissions have studied the Supreme Court's activity and had a preliminary discussion of this question at their joint session and have instructed me to report their main conclusions to the session. The commissions reached the conclusion that the country's supreme legal organ is as a whole ensuring the fulfillment of the tasks set it by the USSR Constitution, the Law on the USSR Supreme Court, and other legislative acts. It is structuring its work by proceeding from the instructions of the 27th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums on ensuring the strict observance of socialist legality.

The USSR Supreme Court is making a considerable contribution to the improvement of the practice of the use of legislation affecting the fundamental interests of Soviet citizens and their property, housing, and labor rights and rights stemming from marriage and family relationships.

The Supreme Court's activity reflects questions of the use of legislation on the safekeeping of socialist property, the struggle against official crimes, drunkenness and drug addiction, crimes by minors, and recidivist crime.

For the first time in recent years there has been a study and generalization of legal practice in cases of crimes against citizens' personal property and in the observance of legislation regulating the participation of the people's assessors in carrying out justice and the courts' application of legislation on the conservation of the country's economic zone.

The Supreme Court's attention has been intensified toward improving the courts' imposition of punishment. It is steering the courts toward the need for the unconditional implementation of the law's demand that, in choosing a punishment, consideration should be taken of the nature and degree of public danger of the crime committed, the personality of the culprit, and all mitigating or aggravating circumstances.

Guided by the democratic principles of Soviet justice and consistently implementing the principle of legality, the Supreme Court is making its contribution to the consolidation of law and order in the country, including the elimination of violations perpetrated in the past. Here special mention should be made of the Supreme Court decisions on the rehabilitation of citizens who suffered during the period of mass repressions in the thirties and the postwar period. Unjustified accusations have already been lifted from many of them. As a positive element it must be noted that in the period under review there has been a considerable increase in the number of civil and criminal cases examined by the Supreme Court as the court of first instance.

Among civil cases proceedings have as a rule been taken in those which were not correctly resolved in lower courts and their examination has had fundamental importance for the better orientation of legal practice. They are primarily cases of reinstatement at work and housing disputes.

Among the criminal cases examined by the Supreme Court in the first instance great public importance attached to the cases of the accident at the Chernobyl AES, the collision of the ships near Novorossiysk, the case of Mikhasevich, who committed over 30 murders on the territory of Belorussia, and a number of cases of crimes by officials guilty of particularly large-scale embezzlements, bribery, and other abuses. Many cases were examined locally. Court trials have started to be covered more extensively in the press and on television and radio.

It is important that reasons and conditions promoting the committing of crimes were revealed for virtually every criminal case examined in the first instance. The Supreme Court has submitted interlocutory orders to the Ministry of Nuclear Power Generation and the State Committee for safety in this sector, the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the State Committee for Science and Technology, and other organs, serious shortcomings in whose work has led to grave consequences. In the opinion of the permanent commissions, the Supreme Court must exercise control more strictly over reaction to interlocutory orders.

In recent years the Supreme Court has performed a large amount of work to examine appeals against decisions and sentences passed by lower courts. There has been an increase in the number of cases checked within the supervision procedure and the number of protests lodged

against unjustified court decisions. This attests, on the one hand, to the stepping up of the Supreme Court's supervision of the courts' activity and the enhancement of exactingness toward the quality of the administration of justice and, on the other, to the grave errors which are still committed by lower ranking courts in examining civil and criminal cases.

Indeed, there are a number of imperfections in the activity of the Supreme Court in checking cases and reviewing court decisions within the supervision procedure. Sometimes claimants' arguments are not examined attentively. Civil and criminal cases' proceedings are sent up whenever necessary. The replies sent to citizens' appeals are not always convincing. The deadlines for checking appeals and cases which have been sent up are often violated. In the country's supreme legal organ above all there should be no red tape and bureaucracy.

The USSR Supreme Court has not always exercised due control over the definitive solution of cases on which protests have been lodged with plenums or presidiums of the union republic supreme courts, which has to a certain extent reduced the effectiveness of influence on the practice of the courts' solution of specific cases.

If we are speaking of the work of the USSR Supreme Court in studying and generalizing legal practice, it may be noted that this important aspect of activity and an analysis of legal statistics and the elaboration of guideline explanations on questions of the application of legislation have been markedly activated. The Supreme Court plenum adopted a number of resolutions containing explanations binding to the courts and other organs and officials regarding the application of labor, housing, civil, and several other branches of legislation.

While noting these positive elements, it must also be said that there are shortcomings in the Supreme Court's activity and not all opportunities have yet been used for improving the courts' work. The CPSU Central Committee has recommended that the law enforcement organs and in particular the USSR Supreme Court pay special attention to organizing in-depth analytical work making it possible to reveal promptly the worst sectors and to focus efforts on resolutely overcoming negative trends in the state of law and order. But the USSR Supreme Court is taking insufficient account of the difficulties which are emerging in connection with the administration of justice and does not always react promptly to questions which emerge in legal practice, especially those facing courts under present-day conditions. The courts, like the other law enforcement organs, are still restructuring their activity only slowly and are not implementing in full the duties placed on them.

In connection with the fundamental restructuring of the economic mechanism and the development of the cooperative movement and individual labor activity, we must have a substantially new approach toward the legal assessment of many public relations in the social and

economic spheres. In our view, there is an urgent need for the Supreme Court to give the necessary explanations on specific questions connected with the application of laws on cases of embezzlements, bribery, and other official and economic crimes.

Essentially questions of the application of laws affecting national relations remain outside the Supreme Court's purview.

The courts' activity in cases of crimes by minors and the halting of unearned incomes is being directed only feebly. Insufficient attention is paid to the observance of procedural legislation and the practice of examination of criminal cases for which the verbal process form of pretrial preparation has been used. Legal scholars and practical workers have repeatedly noted that some of the Supreme Court plenum acting resolutions are in need of revision. For instance, the plenum resolution passed back in 1971 on questions of defending citizens' honor and dignity requires substantial alteration, especially as under the conditions of glasnost and the democratization of public life these questions acquire particular topicality.

The chambers' legislative proposals commissions believe that in ensuring the correct and uniform application of the laws in administering justice the Supreme Court still does not collaborate sufficiently with the USSR Prosecutor General and the USSR Ministry of Justice. Their contribution to the formation of legal practice in civil and criminal cases should be weightier.

We believe that the Supreme Court should expand democratic principles in preparing guideline explanations, study the problems under examination in a more profound and comprehensive manner, actively involve scientists and workers of lower ranking courts in the matter, and set up regular ties with the USSR State Board of Arbitration.

There is nothing which can justify the fact that the publication of Supreme Court official materials is often delayed. Some important documents of the Plenum and court collegiums are a long time in preparation for publication in the "USSR Supreme Court Bulletin" and reach local areas 6-7 months after the question's examination. Fundamental resolutions of the supreme legal organ on general questions and specific cases must reach local areas more rapidly.

The law has charged the Supreme Court with monitoring the courts' fulfillment of guideline explanations. In exercising this function, in the period under review the Supreme Court plenum heard reports from the union republic Supreme Court chairmen on the courts' fulfillment of guideline explanations for applying legislation on the struggle against drunkenness, recidivist crime, and responsibility for bribery and speculation.

At the same time the Supreme Court does not always consider data on the number and nature of civil law disputes, the state of crime and the crime rate [specially], and the quality of the administration of justice in a particular region. Despite numerous errors in resolving civil and criminal cases in the courts of the Uzbek, Azerbaijan, and Armenian union republics, there has been no check on the fulfillment of the USSR Supreme Court plenum's guideline explanations by the courts of these republics.

We believe that the Supreme Court should not restrict itself to discussing at the plenum the reports of the union republic Supreme Court chairmen and to publishing surveys of legal practice but should have a more lively link with various echelons of the legal system and with the labor collectives and population.

The country's supreme legal organ should also react more promptly to critical items in the press, radio, and television on questions of the legal defense of Soviet people's constitutional rights and freedoms, and in particular should attentively follow the implementation of the Law "On the Procedure for Appealing to the Court Against the Incompetent Actions of Officials Encroaching on Citizens' Rights."

The large number of cases examined by the courts and the crime rate, which is still high in the country, require, in our view, that the Supreme Court display more activeness in the unswerving implementation of Lenin's provision that lessons of public morality and practical policy be derived from each court case. The Supreme Court is also making insufficient use of the right of legislative initiative granted to it by the Constitution and only rarely comes out with specific proposals for the improvement of Soviet legislation.

In the light of the restructuring of all aspects of socioeconomic life which is being undertaken in the country, the Supreme Court must take additional measures to improve its work and to step up supervision of legal activity in the country, focusing attention here on concern for man and the conservation of the rights and legal interests of the individual—the supreme value of socialist society.

Comrade deputies! The Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities legislative proposals commissions submit for your examination the USSR Supreme Soviet draft resolution which they have approved on the report on the USSR Supreme Court's activity. Its adoption will promote the improvement of the Supreme Court's activity and the enhancement of the role of the entire legal system in consolidating socialist legality and in providing legal backup for restructuring. (Applause).

Zaykov, Ligachev, Nikonov Visit Culture Center
LD2505215888 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1800 GMT 25 May 88

[Text] Politburo members and CPSU Central Committee Secretaries Zaykov, Ligachev, and Nikonov today familiarized themselves with the (Bzyurio) culture and

trade center in Moscow. A conversation took place with Patiashvili, Georgian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Cherkeziya, chairman of the republican Council of Ministers; and representatives of the Georgian public. A high appraisal was given of restoration and art work, and the center's efforts to propagate the achievements of culture and art of the Georgian people.

Karabakh Party Leader Asks To Meet Gorbachev
AU3105190988 Paris AFP in English 1805 GMT
31 May 88

[Text] Moscow, May 31 (AFP)—The Communist Party chief of Nagorno-Karabakh, a disputed Armenian enclave in Azerbaijan, has asked to meet Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on Friday in a bid to settle an "explosive situation" in the region, Armenian sources said Tuesday. The proposed date falls the day after U.S. President Ronald Reagan is due to leave Moscow after his fourth summit meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Fresh rallies in support of nationalist demands continued Tuesday in the Armenian capital Yerevan, after hundreds of thousands of Armenians demonstrated there late Monday demanding a solution to the Nagorno-Karabakh problem, the sources said. Igor Muradyan, head of the banned Karabakh Committee, said that demonstrators had been told that the party committee for Nagorno-Karabakh asked the Soviet party's Central Committee on May 22 if the enclave's first secretary, Genrikh Pogossyan, could meet with Mr. Gorbachev on June 3.

Since May 22, most residents of Nagorno-Karabakh have been observing a general strike, according to Armenian sources. "Every day rallies attended by up to 30,000 people are held in Stepanakert, capital of Nagorno-Karabakh. They will not give up their demand to be re-attached to Armenia. The situation is explosive, the leadership may be unable to tolerate it for long," Mr. Muradyan said.

Mr. Pogossyan was appointed February 24 in a move to appease Armenians when the unrest began. He proposes removing the enclave from Azerbaijani control and putting it under Moscow's direct authority, according to Armenian sources. However the scheme was dismissed as unconstitutional by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on March 23, Mr. Muradyan conceded.

Meanwhile unofficial reports said a special meeting between the two new first secretaries of the Armenian and Azerbaijani Communist parties, Suren Arutyunyan and Abdul-Rakhman Vezirov respectively, on Monday yielded nothing seen as likely to calm down the Armenians and end the strike. They met "at the border of the two republics, as if they were at war," he said. Troops are

still out in force in Stepanakert, he added. They came to the region at the start of nationalist unrest in February and entered Stepanakert overnight May 11.

Tension was growing in Azerbaijan at the time as the trial began of Azerbaijanis accused of massacring at least 32 Armenians in the Azerbaijan town of Sumgait in February.

Cable to Reagan on Nagorno-Karabakh Condemned
NC0106095188 Yerevan Domestic Service
in Russian 0530 GMT 1 Jun 88

[From the review of KOMMUNIST]

[Text] I would like to draw your attention to several ARMENPRES reports. One of them states that the working people of the republic condemn the ill-considered political step taken by individual participants at the [word indistinct] meeting on the question of Nagorno-Karabakh held a few days ago. These individuals addressed a cable to those taking part in the summit in Moscow, requesting the U.S. President's intervention in finding a solution to this question.

Academician Babken Arakelyan of the Armenian Academy of Sciences has condemned this action. He says that the problems that have accumulated in Nagorno-Karabakh disturb us all, but asks what purpose and aim did those who sent the letter or cable to U.S. President Reagan have in mind? It can only be regarded as an unconsidered and gross political error. We are a nation who have our own state, a state in the Union. Have we forgotten [words indistinct] the bitter lessons of history?

(Masis Versaryan), quality controller at the (cooperative) footwear enterprise, and political observer (Vartan Voskanyan) also outline their views in the paper. The latter emphasized that we must manifest our trust in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, whose domestic policy is being carried out by state officials and whose prestige in the world grows with every passing day. Therefore, let us not turn to others for help. Experience shows, (Voskanyan) stresses, that they have never displayed an interested attitude in the fate of our people.

These days, the government of the Armenian SSR has been receiving numerous letters from the working people of the republic in which they express concern about the accommodations provided in the republic for housing Armenian families who have resettled in Armenia from Sumgait. KOMMUNIST reports that a few days ago the Council of Ministers of the Armenian SSR, on instructions from the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, examined in depth the settlement of people from Sumgait, who are now in Armenia, and the creation of the necessary social and living conditions for them.

We also would like to tell you about one more report that the newspaper has published: The various ruling bodies of the republic are receiving many letters these days

pointing out that there is allegedly a shortage of essential foodstuffs in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast. On the basis of these rumors, private individuals in many organizations and educational establishments have started to collect foodstuffs for the oblast's population. According to information supplied by those in charge in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, the population of the oblast does not need any additional foodstuffs and has requested that no products be sent to Nagorno-Karabakh.

Azerbaijan Central Committee Opens Advice Line
PM2605141188 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY
in Russian 19 May 88 p 2

["AZERINFORM Announcement"]

[Text] There was a rally in Baku on 18 May. It was addressed by scientific, cultural, and artistic figures and republic leaders. Questions were raised and proposals made on normalizing the situation in and around Nagorno-Karabakh. Answers were given at the rally to questions that are troubling working people. It was noted that the main point now is to direct efforts toward consolidating the unity of the multinational population of Azerbaijan, not giving any cause for mutual distrust, preventing actions prejudicing Soviet people's internationalist cohesion, and further strengthening friendship between the Azerbaijani and Armenian peoples.

At the same time, the meeting condemned attempts by certain individuals to whip up passions through their pronouncements and provoke people to act illegally.

Groups of working people were received at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, their suggestions and requests were given close attention, and detailed explanations were given in connection with them.

AZERINFORM is instructed to announce that working people can contact the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers concerning the questions that are troubling them. (Telephone numbers: 92-63-07, 92-98-65, 92-60-31).

Armenian Plenum Elects Conference Delegates
LD3105163288 Moscow Domestic Service
in Russian 1100 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] A plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee took place today. It elected delegates to the 19th all-union party conference. Comrade Arutyunyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, made a speech at the plenum.

Armenian on Persisting Tensions Around NKA0
PM3005170188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
29 May 88 Second Edition p 6

["Interview in Our Reception Department" with Ernest Mnatsakanyan, candidate member of the CPSU, by A. Chernenko: "'It Pains Me, Fellow Countrymen!'" ; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction—boldface as published]

[Text] Ernest Mnatsakanyan was one of those who called in at our Reception Department Thursday. He came from Nagorno-Karabakh together with his fellow villagers to talk about what is causing them pain, to seek a little advice, to argue a little. Ernest stood out with his external calm, his unhurried manner of speech, a certain special inner dignity.... A historian, he graduated from the Stepanakert Teacher Training Institute and now teaches in the school of the ancient Karabakh city of Shusha. A candidate member of the CPSU. Toward the end of June Communists will decide on Ernest's admission as party member. What brought them to Moscow?

[Mnatsakanyan] Misfortune brought me here. On 16 May some of my comrades were were kicked out of their jobs contrary to all Soviet laws. They are: B. Tsaturyan, party member and physician-bacteriologist at the Shusha Sanitation and Epidemiology Station; M. Gabrielyan, worker at the "Shusha" Sanatorium; G. Laloyan, chief of a production section. As you can see, they are all Armenians...

[Chernenko] Was it representatives of the authorities who forced them to leave their jobs?

[Mnatsakanyan] No. It was ordinary people. Groups of 15-20 persons.... And the most bitter part of it all is that we know many of them so well. Childhood friends.... As a matter of fact, my family is related to an Azerbaijani family. I am fluent in the Azeri language. Frankly speaking, my Azerbaijani friends think I speak it better than Armenian. And suddenly this happens! I would have never believed it.

[Chernenko] Are you aware that dozens of Azerbaijanis were dismissed from their jobs in Stepanakert only a few days earlier? These are also actual facts. The commission which tried to verify these facts and assess them was simply refused access to the enterprises.

[Mnatsakanyan] Unfortunately, the news reaching us in Shusha is very scant. Local press and television organs offer readers and viewers only innocuous news.... Thank you for receiving us in PRAVDA and openly briefing us on the mail coming in "on the Karabakh question" from Nagorno-Karabakh, as well as from Armenia and Baku. This has gone a long way toward facilitating my agonizing attempts to figure out what is happening now with us and around us ordinary people in Karabakh. And not just in Shusha.

[Chernenko] And what, in your opinion, is determining all that is happening in and around the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast [NKAO]?

[Mnatsakanyan] A complex question. But it must be answered with the utmost honesty. As a patriot of one's vast motherland, as a small particle of it. As a citizen of the entire USSR. I would single out three aspects. First: Part of the intelligentsia and a number of party and soviet officials, playing on the ordinary people's national feelings, are gaining (and some have already gained) cheap prestige. Having failed to solve the mass of real social, cultural, and economic questions, they are leading the most emotional people into a blind alley. Second. The party and government decisions relating to the NKAO are sufficiently constructive and long overdue. And this is precisely why they take the wind out of the sails of demagogues who find it advantageous to discredit such important government decisions. After all, it is clear to any sober-minded person that the main point is to solve the entire package of sociocultural and economic problems in the NKAO, to improve the study process, and to destroy the artificial cultural isolation from Armenia. And at the CPSU Central Committee they realized this. How can it be right to try to proceed via blind alleys? Of course, I personally am convinced that the actual status of oblast autonomies, which was laid down many years ago, demands improvement. This is natural—after all, our society's life is getting more complex, and ties between nations are developing in many strata and in many facets. And third. In my view, reciprocal claims and actions, like when Armenians kick Azerbaijanis out of their enterprise and vice versa, are encouraged by leaders who are totally incapable of solving the accumulated socioeconomic problems which are now snowballing because of people's periodic withdrawals of their labor.

[Chernenko] How typical is your viewpoint, in your opinion? Could it be that the majority of your fellow countrymen think otherwise?

[Mnatsakanyan] I don't think so. I personally, as well as my friends—both Armenians and Azerbaijanis, by the way!—we all are exhausted by the nervous tension in which we have been living for so long now. We are fed up with slogans that get you nowhere. With reciprocal reproaches and the totting up of insults. We must work! We must create the new! We must build the new! There are so many opportunities inherent in the government decision on the NKAO, but they have to be put into practice! But when, by whom, how? If only all the energy wasted in the recent past had been invested in the implementation of this program.... In my view, the most terrible thing is that all this is beginning to have an effect on the children. I can sense this in my school. They wear one and the same red neckerchief, they speak identical words about love for the fatherland. And let me say this, these are sincere and proud words about Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, about Yuriy Gagarin, about the internationalist servicemen.... But if you look at them in the

breaks, you will see the shadow of mutual hatred in the eyes of many of them. They do not seem to understand that membership of our vast motherland, of our Union, will nevertheless gain the upper hand and the feeling of socialist brotherhood will predominate. But why is it that we adults totally ignore the fact that cancers are actually developing in the young and inexperienced souls? That any play on national feelings by some phrasemonger or other will end up in misfortune? Adults have lost the sense of responsibility for children....

[Chernenko] Lost it?

[Mnatsakanyan] I am a teacher. Class 7B, of which I am in charge, consists mainly of Azerbaijani pupils. Just a few Armenians. Our school teaches in the Russian language. The teachers are Armenians, Azerbaijanis, and Russians. Not a single one of them would say that a given child is coarser, more stupid, or less capable by birth.... It is perhaps in schools that one can clearly see that events around the NKAO are leading us into an impasse....

[Chernenko] Since we are engaged in what you have called a perfectly frank conversation, I would like to ask you this question: "Are you not afraid to speak out so frankly?"

[Mnatsakanyan] Yes, I do know that some of my fellow countrymen were accused of "collaborationism" after their open admissions. Shameful, but a fact nevertheless! Even so, someone must sow the seed of truth in the field of the prevailing situation.

[Chernenko] And what, in your opinion, is this truth?

[Mnatsakanyan] I feel pain for you, fellow countrymen! This is what I would like to cry out at times. I feel ashamed for those who did not let us Armenians in Shusha report for work 16 May, and I feel equally ashamed for those who did the same to Azerbaijanis in Stepanakert. I feel ashamed that both sides resort not to democratic methods of debate but to antidemocratic, violent methods. Is this democracy—to abandon your shop, your machine tool, your plant for the sake of demonstrating your strength? And is this really strength? I suppose we all have seen for ourselves during this time that genuine strength and wisdom has been displayed by the state, in ensuring for everyone guarantees for the holding of demonstrations and rallies.... But is it not time to cease abusing its wisdom? I am not against debate—including national debate. I am convinced that this question will be the topic of many more discussions. There is no doubt that a fair solution will be found to nationalities policy issues. I have become convinced of this during my meetings in Moscow. But is it proper, for the sake of ambition, to commit actions such as denying someone his constitutional right to work? Nobody can convince me that this is democracy. That my teacher colleagues were summoned from school and requested to abandon it in the name of this democracy....

[Chernenko] You have read some of the editorial mailbag. It contains numerous responses to PRAVDA articles. Some feel that the articles are incontrovertible, some readers do not share our views. But what is your opinion of readers' response as a whole?

[Mnatsakanyan] Unfortunately, this response is extremely strange. Carping about individual words and phrases.... Nothing of substance. One and the same article is indiscriminately dubbed by letter writers "pro-Armenian" and "pro-Azerbaijani".... And something else: In many letters you can sense an identical style, an identical "creative" usage, an identical hand.... I am more impressed with the information that you showed me. Frankly speaking, I could not believe that the editorial office would be so frank. The spirit of the past is still strong among us.

[Chernenko] When are you going back to Shusha?

[Mnatsakanyan] This very day. I hope that the forthcoming school examinations will bring us all back to reality.... Unless, of course, the ambitious "patriots" stop abusing the teachers. And I hope that law officers will be more precise in performing their direct functions—protecting the legitimate rights of their fellow citizens regardless of their national affiliation. This is why I address these words to them. I realize how difficult it is to choose the right words in such an unusual situation. But this is precisely why I address all genuine patriots of my fatherland: Do not suppress your wisdom, your desire to speak out, your need to help your fellow citizens in solving this protracted issue. I know well many such people in Stepanakert, in Shusha, in Baku—both Armenians and Azerbaijanis, both young and old.... Enough, beloved compatriots of mine, of reciprocal recriminations. Let us work! Love! Bring up children. Otherwise they will never forgive us for what we have done during these days.

Astrakhan Obkom First Secretary Replaced
LD3105134488 Moscow Domestic Service
in Russian 1300 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] A plenum has taken place of the Astrakhan Obkom, which has examined a reorganizational issue. The plenum released Comrade Borodin from his duties as first secretary of the obkom in connection with his retirement. Comrade Dyakov who was formerly second secretary of the Krasnodar Kraykom, and has of late been inspector of the CPSU Central Committee, has been elected first secretary of the Astrakhan Obkom.

Georgian 'Rumors' on Land Allocation Denied
PM2605153988 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA
in Russian 19 May 88 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Rumors have been rife of late that the government has decided to allocate a considerable quantity of state land to the population in some parts of the republic, including the Kakheti zone, for household plots. This has had an adverse impact on the public and has given rise to misconceptions.

As a GRUZINFORM correspondent was told at the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, all the rumors are groundless. The republican government has never raised and has never considered the matter, if only because there is an acute shortage of vacant land in Georgia. Accordingly, there has been no government decision on the matter.

Someone's unscrupulous designs are behind the false rumors. Those who invent and spread such fabrications are pursuing their own, clearly selfish interests. Specifically, to arouse people's concern and anxiety and complicate inter-nation relations, which is not in the republic's true interests.

It has been decided to carry out a thorough investigation of the matter, including the source of the rumors and the means by which they were spread, and to inform the general public about it.

Ukrainian Politburo Finds Environment 'Complex'
AU2605085788 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
19 May 88 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has examined urgent measures to improve the ecological situation in the Ukraine. It was emphasized that, in recent times, efforts had been made to improve the protection of the environment and to utilize natural resources in a rational way. At the same time it was noted that the ecological situation continued to be complex in many regions. Due to the irresponsible attitude assumed by many ministries and departments, and due to the sluggishness and nonadherence to principles on the part of other bodies, many tasks are being delayed. The faulty practice of allocating "leftover" material and financial resources for the protection of nature is lingering.

The Central Committee has obligated obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms; executive committees of the local soviets of people's deputies; ministries and departments; leaders of associations, enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses to eliminate the existing shortcomings as soon as possible, and to ensure that all tasks provided for in the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers on the protection of nature are accomplished (the decision will be published in the press).

Some organizational and political measures have been examined to develop economic reform in the republic's national economy. Obkoms, Kiev Gorkom, party committees within ministries and departments have been instructed to tighten control and to ensure that the entire packet of socioeconomic tasks are accomplished.

A plan has been approved for implementing in the republic the CPSU Central Committee decision on the results of the fourth All-Union Congress of Kolkhoz Peasants, the tasks stemming from the speeches delivered at the congress by M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and the congress delegates, and for complying with the directives given at the 13 May 1988 CPSU Central Committee meeting with representatives of lease collectives.

The Central Committee has approved measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee decision on the state of the struggle against crime in the country, and on additional measures to prevent offenses.

A decision has been adopted on observing the Kazakh SSR Literature and Art Days in the Ukrainian SSR, and reciprocal events in Kazakhstan.

Lithuanian Resolution on Nationalities

LD2805091588 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
0400 GMT 28 May 88

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania has adopted a resolution on the nationalities policy in that republic. Its aim is to increase the sociopolitical activity of nationalities living on the territory of the Lithuanian SSR and to meet their legitimate interests better, as well as to meet demands concerning language and culture. It is pointed out in the resolution that, according to the data of the last population census of 1979, after Lithuanians and Russians, Poles and Jews are the largest national groups.

Leningrad Obkom Plenum Selects Delegates

PM0106110988 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
28 May 88 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Placing Trust in the Most Worthy"]

[Text] Leningrad, 27 May—Prior to the Leningrad CPSU Obkom plenum at the Smolnyy today the candidacies of people wanting to be delegates to the 19th all-union party conference was keenly discussed at open meetings of Communists, at plenums in rayons and cities, and sometimes actually on the production line, on the slipways, and on the construction sites. And today, after secret balloting, the names of those who will represent Leningraders at the conference became known. They are people distinguished by their commitment to restructuring.

The delegates include Hero of Socialist Labor L.I. Kurmakov, leader of a team of lathe operators at the "Proletarskiy Zavod" Association; A.R. Rusakov, a turner at the Baltiyskiy Plant; M.L. Aleksandrov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; USSR People's Artist V.I. Strzhelchik; V.Ye. Khutoryanina, a weaver; D.A. Granin, a writer; Academician B.B. Piotrovskiy, director of the Hermitage; D.V. Khrustavchuk, head of the oblast's first family-contract link; and others.

Preparation for the all-union party conference has shown that Leningraders are ardent champions of renewal and active supporters of restructuring.

The plenum was addressed by Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad party obkom.

I.A. Larin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, took part in the plenum's work.

Selection of Kraykom Railroad Party Delegate

PM2505114988 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA
in Russian 21 May 88 First Edition p 3

[Letter from A. Blinnikov, editor of MAYAK SEVERA newspaper of Turukhanskiy Rayon, Krasnoyarsk Kray under the headline: "Inevitable Question: Selection or Election?"]

[Text] Esteemed editorial office! I would like to share my thoughts on how we are dealing with today's main question—the composition of delegations to the 19th all-union party conference.

The Krasnoyarsk CPSU Kraykom apparatus sent out a directive to Turukhanskiy Raykom—that we should recommend the CPSU Kraykom plenum to choose Ivan Trofimovich Baldin, hunter from the "Verkhneimbatskiy" Sovkhoz, as a delegate to the conference. There's no denying that he is an excellent worker, a holder of several high orders, a production front ranker, and a family man. Had it been to elect delegates to a rally of front rankers there would have been no objection! But we are putting forward this man for election to a party conference! And for that it is not enough to be a front ranker; he must be a political fighter. Unfortunately, Ivan Trofimovich does not possess these qualities. This is clearly why the shop party organization of the sovkhoz central department put forward for election not Baldin, but sovkhoz director Andreyev. Forceful pressure ensued, and...the party gave way. Baldin was recommended instead. The appropriate recommendation reference, signed by CPSU Raykom Secretary Simonov, went off to the kraykom right away. Now the raykom apparatus is advising primary party organizations to support the "decision" of the Verkhneimbatskiy workers.

When I found out what had happened at the raykom apparatus conference, I expressed my bewilderment: How did it happen? There is a direct Politburo instruction about the procedure for electing delegates to the conference. Dozens of statements have been made in the central press and, finally, by the general secretary. Of course, I was not the only one to express my bewilderment. I was supported by Volkhin, secretary of the Turukhan expedition party committee. And you could read bewilderment and dissent in the faces of rank and file apparatus personnel....

"Well, in the end that's democracy. And we know...that's roughly the way things are," Vladimir Ilich Simonov, CPSU raykom secretary, said vaguely in answer to our questions.

That's it. The bureaucratic-edict style triumphed. I am hoping, though, that even this way of choosing candidates to be delegates will not lead to the distortion of the restructuring course at the conference. The CPSU Kraykom plenum to elect the conference delegates will be held 28 May. I assume that they will be true supporters of restructuring. But such an election does not suggest that the ideas of democratization are prevailing.

Restructuring can only be implemented by relying on the activity of the whole people and the whole party.

A. Blinnikov, editor of the MAYAK SEVERA newspaper, Turukhanskiy Rayon, Krasnoyarsk Kray.

OVIR Chief Discusses Emigration Policy
*LD3005091588 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT
30 May 88*

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS—About 40,000 people got permission to leave the Soviet Union last year, which is five times more than in 1986, Rudolf Kuznetsov, head of the Visa and Registration Department for Foreigners (OVIR) of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, told newsmen. Permission to leave was given to 20,000 people during the first four months of the current year.

Touching on the legal foundations of the Soviet emigration policy, Kuznetsov recalled that the USSR joined the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which the United States has not done as yet. All of the ten principles of the Helsinki final act were included in the USSR Constitution, legal documents regulating entry and exit for family reunification were altered respectively. The time limit for the consideration of such applications was reduced and the state duty, which is paid only in case permission to leave is issued, slashed by half.

"At the same time it would be wrong to state that there are no problems and no grounds for upgrading our work," Kuznetsov said. "And although they concern only a small part of Soviet citizens, this does not change the crux of the matter." The ministry is now charged

with giving to citizens on their request written answers on the results of the consideration of their application to leave abroad for permanent residence. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet exercises control over the legality and validity of the decisions, he said further.

Kuznetsov said that a total of some 500,000 people, mainly persons of Jewish, German and Armenian nationalities, left the USSR throughout the post-war years. It is exactly they who account for the largest number of divided families. The exit by persons of other nationalities is basically due to marriage with foreigners, he said.

About 500,000 citizens arrived in the USSR from abroad over the same period.

The Soviet lawyer described as "unfounded" the statements by Israel's Ambassador Eliava and representatives of some other Western countries during the work of the human rights commission in Geneva (February-March, 1988) to the effect that the USSR "detains" 375,000 Jews who ostensibly want to leave the country having received invitations.

"We received and consider all applications by USSR citizens, which are filed in accordance with the established procedure. Such a figure of people who applied to leave never existed," Kuznetsov said.

He said that 7,862 adults and 2,109 minors left to Israel last year. This is much more than in 1986.

MVD Officials Hold Moscow News Briefing
*LD2705221288 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian
to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 27 May 88*

[Text] Aleksandr Vlasov, USSR minister of internal affairs, and other leaders of the Ministry of the Interior, had a meeting today in Moscow with Soviet journalists. The participants of the meeting stressed that the current perestroika in the USSR, the democratization of Soviet society, and glasnost make it possible for the search to be made for fresh approaches in throwing light on the activities of the organs of internal affairs by the mass information media. The ministry, which previously was in practical terms beyond the bounds of criticism is now the object of the particular attention of journalists. Some of the problems accumulated in the Ministry of Internal Affairs have already been resolved, but many are still waiting to be resolved.

Aleksandr Vlasov, the USSR minister of internal affairs, said that the guarantee for eliminating shortcomings in the work of the ministry is in the resolution of the cadre question. Only specially qualified and morally irreproachable people should work in the organs of internal affairs, he stressed. Work in selecting those who can and are worthy of working in the Ministry of Internal Affairs is complex but it is being carried out constantly, the minister said. For example, in Moscow in 1987 3,000

people were recruited to work in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. In the same year 2,500 people were relieved of their duties in the Moscow organs of internal affairs—50 percent of them for having negative motivation. In only 4 months of this year, 37 colleagues of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have been expelled from the party for various offenses.

The USSR minister of internal affairs disagreed with the claims made by journalists that there are too many policemen in the USSR. In our country, he stressed, the density of the police force is the lowest in the world. On average there are 176 policemen to each 100,000 inhabitants. In all the developed capitalist countries this figure is 260-280 members of these services. The density of the police forces is also below the level it was in prerevolutionary Russia. To be sure, Aleksandr Vlasov admitted, this figure is somewhat higher in Moscow than the average for the country.

The processes of democratization, which touch all spheres of Soviet society, also require of public order protection organs that they deal in a new way with the problems which crop up, Aleksandr Vlasov stressed. In not quite 5 months of this year, 180 demonstrations and various public gatherings [istupanje] of informal groups have been held in Moscow. The police have not always acted in the correct way. Clashes with demonstrators have also occurred. But we are firmly resolved to learn to act in the conditions of democracy, the minister stressed. The events of the last few weeks and days testify to the fact that the police already have experience in working in a new way. For example, yesterday in Moscow 40 persons demonstrated in front of the Lenin Library, who have had their exit visas denied them. On the same day about 700 champions of ecology passed through the center of Moscow in the direction of the building of the Moscow Soviet. In both cases the police did not intervene—they merely looked on to ensure that public order was not disturbed.

Deputy Minister (Leonid Sizov) informed the journalists about the life of those sentenced for various infringements of the law. He refuted claims of the Western information media about hard labor in mines as the basic type of work in Soviet penal and corrective institutions. There are in all two mines within the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in which construction materials are mined; the absolute majority of prisoners perform normal production work. (Sizov) stressed that the number of prisoners in the USSR has been reduced by 30 percent in the course of 1987 and the 4 months of this year. In this period 42 penal and corrective institutions have been closed in the country.

Replying to journalists' questions, Aleksandr Vlasov, USSR minister of internal affairs, said that he knows about the rumors about Jewish pogroms being prepared in Moscow in connection with the beginning of the celebration of 1,000 years of Christianity in Russia. It has been established by an investigation that these are

only rumors and nothing else, which are being spread for provocative purposes. The idea in the mind of those who are spreading them is to provoke panic and get people to revolt against the current reforms and democratization in the country. Objectively there are no forces in Moscow that are capable of undertaking such pogroms. At the same time, the minister stressed, we have taken this information into consideration and we will not tolerate any kind of violation of the law.

Vlasov on Interior Ministry 'Purging'
LD2705175188 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1528 GMT 27 May 88

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgrade, May 27 (TANJUG)—The Soviet Union's new Minister of the Interior Aleksandr Vladimirovich Vlasov, 56, appointed in 1986, has said in an extensive interview with the Yugoslav magazine START that 161,000 Soviet militia members were expelled from the service for breaking work discipline and various illegalities in their work over the 1983-1985 period.

Vlasov said that these "purging" processes only marked the initial stage of the implementation of large-scale organizational and ideological measures aimed at strengthening legality.

He admitted that there were still cases of unfounded arrests and detentions and other violations of legality in the internal affairs organs. He (?said), however that the internal affairs organs have set up commissions which supervise law enforcement and analyze instances of violations. Last year alone, some 9,000 thousand [figure as received] people were expelled from the militia for breaking legality and discipline," said the Soviet minister, who recently attracted worldwide attention by revealing facts, which have been classified as "state secrets" just until recently.

To explain the "restructuring" drive currently under way in the internal affairs organs, Vlasov mentioned the example of the demonstrations of Crimean Tatars in Moscow, stressing that militiamen were forbidden to use their batons against the demonstrators as long as they behaved correctly. "Those who go out to the streets to demand their rights, said Vlasov, must be careful not to irritate others or infringe upon their rights." The militia must always try to convince people to withdraw from the streets, but in case demonstrators become aggressive they must efficiently confront them," he said.

He added that law-enforcement bodies are currently being supplied with protection equipment to be used in street riots, adding that the police were not prepared to efficiently withstand demonstrators in Sumgait in Azerbaijan.

Stressing that his ministry is currently investing efforts aimed at restoring and strengthening its authority, which was damaged by cases of violation and abuse of authority for which political adventurers in the leadership of the NKVD security service and the Ministry of the Interior were responsible in the 1970s and the 1980s, Vlasov underlined that those developments constituted deviations from Lenin's cadre policy, violations of party and state discipline and the lack of ideological and political education in the ranks of the security organs.

Vlasov also said that he was receiving thousands of letters in which citizens complained or made proposals to be applied in the security organs, adding that the relevant bodies were analyzing each complaint or proposal, including unsigned letters.

"Although anonymous letters are no longer being considered elsewhere in the Soviet Union and now regularly end up in waste baskets, our ministry does not do this. Our job is quite specific and we carefully read and analyze each anonymous letter," he said.

Justice Minister on Draft Criminal Legislation
LD2705162988 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1556 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (TASS)—The draft of the new criminal legislation plans a reduction in the use of the death penalty in the USSR, the abolition of internal exile and banishment [ssylka i vysylka], and a cut in punishments involving the deprivation of liberty. In all, it is proposed to exclude some 40 articles from criminal legislation. This was reported today by USSR Justice Minister Boris Kravtsov at a meeting with 55 representatives of diplomatic missions accredited in Moscow from Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

During the meeting, it was stressed that implementing a major legal reform in the USSR (one of the most immediate measures is the improvement of legislation) will give legal guarantees to the processes of restructuring in all areas of Soviet society and will also guarantee the activity of state, party bodies, and public organizations, strictly on the principles of legality. The minister noted that the principle—everything is permitted that is not forbidden by law—should triumph.

'Greater Humanity' Urged in Soviet Prisons
PM2605104188 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA
in Russian 20 May 88 Second Edition p 2

[Own correspondent Ye. Chebalin "Reportage From a Women's Colony" followed by "Commentary by USSR Internal Affairs Minister A.V. Vlasov": "Behind a Double Fence"]

[Text] Kuybyshev—The door slammed shut behind me and there opened up before my eyes a square yard, sharply separated from the outside world by a three-meter fence topped with barbed wire. Sentries stared

blankly through the windows of the watch towers at each corner. Lieutenant Colonel V.G. Chelyakov, chief of Women's Corrective Labor Colony 65/15, marched up, red in the face, gesticulating vigorously.

The instructions and rules governing corrective labor institution routine, which I was shown, dictated minute-by-minute regulation of colony life from reveille to taps. There was a multitude of prohibitions, and the slightest violation of any of them immediately brought into play, at the chief's discretion, a series of punishments becoming more severe with each repeated violation. It had its own "statutes." Regime was the name. It molded and altered the women's minds and characters.

But don't start getting angry about it because the personal behavior of the prisoners teemed with very specific instances of the kind of utterly unfeminine cruelty, cynicism, and dishonesty that left one dumbfounded. There are members of the fair sex who have killed husbands and children, extorted thousands of rubles in bribes, contributed to the Uzbek swindles involving millions of tonnes of cotton, and morally and physically ruined the futures of colleagues and neighbors. Eventually, they had to pay for it....

Colony 15 in Kuybyshev regularly produced sewn goods worth R24 million per year. Whether we like it or not, each colony is a production cell of society, which means that it is automatically covered by all the protective constitutional provisions. But this cell also has to perform corrective (!) functions—first and foremost, in fact. The difficulties and contradictions of this combination will be discussed below.

We passed through three barred doors to reach the sewing section. We were accompanied by two nice-looking majors: Production Chief Z.A. Zvyagina and Deputy Quality Director V.D. Bryukhanova stayed at our side, the metallic clang of the doors seemingly causing not the slightest flicker of emotion on the inscrutable faces: They were used to it.

The workshop—a massive, gloomy building divided by two formations of columns—was clearly physically oppressive, with the whirl of machinery. In a matter of minutes, your throat began to tickle, and it became hard to breathe. It turned out that the ventilation system was not working. People were working with wadding material here: They were sewing quilted jackets and trousers for the north. You were also weighed down by the oppressive automatism which prevailed in the workshop: the feverish bustle of movement and not a single open look. Moreover, the plan weighed in with its own contribution to the regime.

...The day before I was due to visit the workshop, Lt Col Chelyakov informed me of a situation which had appreciably cut back the corrective labor colony's industrial output—an amnesty. Some 400 people had been released. Two in every three work stations in the units

became yawning, empty spaces. But the plan remained the same. Administrative and industrial personnel were left to extricate themselves from the situation. To achieve this, the workday was increased to 10-12 hours, staffers were told to sit behind the sewing machines themselves, overtime for the beginning of the quarter amounted to 117 hours, and educational work was virtually eliminated. The plan and profit were "secured" through fear of punishment, without the slightest economic interest, and, of course, the quality of the output fell sharply. On top of all this, many of the prisoners' personal accounts were empty.

All this spurred colony chief Chelyakov to sound the alarm in a letter to the oblast internal affairs administration: "Among others, the institution has 220 women prisoners who have enforcement orders, are paying child maintenance, or are breast-feeding. In line with normative documents, the cost of their food, clothing allowance, and so forth is deducted from their wages and, because they have no money in their personal accounts despite fulfilling output norms by 120-150 percent, this category of prisoners cannot buy food and other essentials in the store—which is giving rise to a great many complaints and protests."

I can foresee bewilderment in some readers. They are thinking: So what? Punishment is punishment. I feel, nevertheless, that there is some point in considering the problem from a moral standpoint as well as an economic and legal one, as long as we reject emotional, dilettante assessments of what is happening behind the impenetrable fence.

A considerable number of "intelligentsia" (the tongue cannot switch to using this word without quotemarks) are serving sentences in Colony 65/15: lecturers from VUZ departments, the director of a large store, another teacher-lecturer, a chief accountant, an engineer-economist, and so forth. We talked unhurriedly for a long time, apparently having reached a tacit, polite agreement that I would not try to discover the causes of their crime or touch the congealed wound. In turn, the colony "elite" would not move the conversation in the direction of an appeal or try to persuade me of their innocence.

Particularly useful was a conversation with Kutsenkova, a former department lecturer and a teacher at one of the biggest VUZ's, who wrote her dissertation on the family. The tenacious, analytical mind of my interlocutor, her outstanding logic, and her accurate psychological description of the changes which take place in prisoners over a long period in the conditions of the colony regime all made it possible to illumine a picture of events—a picture which, I think, will compel some serious thought in people who have yet to be exposed and, meanwhile, continue to live in freedom, gnawing destructive inroads into the law.

"The colony regime has a destructive effect on women. The marching in formation, the ugly clothes, the clang of iron, the need to obey orders, the meager food—all this sterilizes and stupefies them and pushes them to seek emotional safety valves at any price. They can resist disintegration for 2 or 3 years, 5 years at most. Then the organism is catastrophically weakened and is struck down in an instant by the colony contagion: smoking, lesbianism, drugs.... Their will and initiative atrophy, and they become increasingly and uncontrollably malicious. Added to all this is an insuperable fear of being released because as a rule no one is waiting for them any longer in the outside world. The most terrible thing of all is the collapse of the family. I have two children. Before I was sentenced, my little boy was an excellent student and a champion in the oblast sports contests. His grades have now dropped to two. My daughter is becoming hysterical. My husband is becoming colder and colder with every meeting. I am crushed; my life is at an end. I curse myself: If I had known while I still had my freedom that my life was going to turn out like this, that I would be living on bread and water alone!"

Yes, I had already heard here that two prisoners had to be set free by force after a long sentence. But there, on the other side of the entrance checkpoint, they did not have the courage to walk out into an independent life and spent several nights beneath the fence, pleading to be allowed back into the colony. Kutsenkova continued:

"The thing most valued in the colony is justice shown by the supervisors, or controllers, as they are known here. The educational side is hopeless here. Everything rests on punishment, which completely sterilizes the educational effect. There is one safety valve here in the shape of Natalya Ivanovna Garkach, the head of the section. Many would like to have her for their supervisor, although she has never relaxed the regime at all."

This means that the regime itself and its harshness are not the issue here! So what is then? I immediately recall a conversation I had with a woman called Milanova, who had served her sentence under Garkach after entering the corrective labor establishment at the age of 14.

"Ivanovna was a real human being.... I once let her down really badly. But she did not punish me. She simply stopped talking to me. It would have been better to spend 15 days in solitary confinement. I was ready to go down on my knees before her, if only she would start speaking to me again...."

I looked through the controllers' report on the nature of the transgressions: leaving the barracks without a headscarf and in slippers, loudly wishing fellow-prisoners "good night," arguing with the controller about quality of output in the sewn goods workshop, smoking in a non-smoking area, talking to people in neighboring cells, leaving the production area to go to the living quarters

without authorization, sleeping at the wrong time. If these transgressions were repeated, punishment immediately followed: 10 or 15 days' solitary confinement.

Yes, life in the colony is certainly no picnic, although it does have its own club, library, and bath house, there are the smoldering beginnings of amateur artistic activity, and study in the school and the vocational-technical institute is compulsory. But the colony is not a Moloch for destroying the personality—and particularly that of a woman who penitentially produces much of material value here and has children. Children in the colony are a special subject.

The colony kindergarten is a state within a state, behind a special fence, with its own guard, its own regulations, and its own attitude to children's defenselessness, an attitude which often spills over into unpredictable action.

The story of a mother who murdered her own child is firmly preserved in the colony annals. She was sentenced and sent to Colony 15. The story was reported by RABOTNITSA. The article was given a collective reading in the colony, after which the administration had to take vigorous measures to protect the infanticide from the wrath of the other prisoners, many of whom were far from angels themselves.

As I became familiar with the kindergarten, it began to seem that a kind of Gulf Stream, in whose warm current hearts involuntarily softened, was flowing through the snow-covered territory ringed with its impenetrable wall. But what was it like for the Gulf Stream itself—the mothers and children—in this atmosphere of slamming iron doors, paramilitary system, and commands?

"A child behind bars is a terrible thing," Chelyakov said. "I have always thought and still think that children should be removed from here at all costs. This is no place for a child."

Unjustified or unjust displays of brutality in any regime break a person's character and make it permanently unreceptive to correction. Ultimately, they are economically disadvantageous, if you consider the scale of output at a correctional labor establishment. An increasing number of law enforcement organs are now inclined toward this conclusion, particularly now that the correctional labor establishment is preparing to make the transition to self-financing. For the sake of objectivity, it must be admitted that a "thaw" has also been noted in legal and supervisory respects at the Kuybyshev Oblast Internal Affairs Administration. Conversations with Lieutenant Colonel A.N. Zhidkov, deputy head of the internal affairs administration; Lieutenant Colonel V.F. Sazonov, head of the Correctional Labor Establishment Administration; General V.A. Dankov; and Prosecutor V.I. Inderyakov gradually revealed a series of specific measures which must be conducive to the humanization of the regime and improvement in the correctional labor

establishment conditions, particularly in Women's Colony 65/15. In the spring it is planned to relocate the prisoners in buildings now standing empty: The "first-timers" (those with no previous conviction) will be separated from recidivists. There is a need to build drying rooms for clothes and footwear and special dining rooms, expand the range of food available in the store, lay flower beds, and remove the barbed wire and the watch towers. Personnel at correctional labor establishments are being tested and recommended as to their suitability for work in this system. An interesting point is that personnel are being assessed on the basis of an anonymous questionnaire which has been used in the women's colony for 3 years.

One would have thought that the Ministry of Internal Affairs would now have sufficient organizational reserves to radically and effectively restructure the entire corrective labor establishment hierarchy in the direction of greater humanity. The employment of former prisoners and their registration after serving their sentences need to be very seriously monitored by organs of soviet power. There are a considerable number of ways to correct mothers in the colony while ensuring that they stay human. They all need painstaking, thoughtful restructuring work. Very sadly, experienced, sensitive mentors like Garkach are still rare in correctional labor establishments. She receives dozens of grateful letters from women all over the country who have served various sentences and managed to stay human, nevertheless.

This means that it really is possible to return the fallen to the true path and restore their belief in themselves. This must be our aim.

Commentary by A.V. Vlasov, USSR Minister of Internal Affairs [subhead]

The article touches on cadre, moral, and psychological problems that are largely typical of a number of correctional labor establishments. The complex, multifaceted nature of these problems demands a range of organizational, economic, and legal measures.

The USSR MVD has embarked on the implementation of a program to restructure the system and organization of correctional labor establishment activity that has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee and government bodies. It includes the problems of reinforcing staff, ensuring unswerving observance of socialist legality, enhancing the role played by the regime, by work, by political education, general education, and vocational-technical training, and establishing businesslike collaboration with the public and patron enterprises.

Work is now in progress throughout the country to draw up new criminal and corrective labor legislation. The new laws envisage a differentiated approach to different categories of prisoners, change in the penal system, and

a reduction in the number of prison sentences by increasing the range of penal measures not involving isolation from society, while at the same time making the law tougher for recidivists and people stubbornly unwilling to reform. The conditions of a prisoner's stay in a corrective labor establishment will be changed, depending on his conduct. At the same time, the regime must contribute to maintaining law and order in the colony and still incorporate a certain element of punishment as part of the penalty for the crime committed.

The article raises the vital problem of the priority colonies have to give to the production plan and the pernicious nature of the "plan at all costs" motto. One cannot fail to be alarmed that unwarranted overtime work, violations of labor legislation, and an inadequate system for paying money into a prisoner's personal account in many cases level out the educational, corrective effects of the work and sometimes even cause animosity.

This year the government is authorizing an experiment to reduce the number of workdays for prisoners, which will allow the prisoner to be returned much more quickly to socially useful activity on the condition that he displays exemplary behavior and is highly productive in his work. Moreover, it is considering making amendments to legislation which will guarantee the prisoner money for his personal account on the condition that he works conscientiously.

With regard to children born of women sentenced to imprisonment and living in a colony, this really is a big problem. There is no solution at present: A mother serving sentence must be with her child for at least 2-3 years. What is more, as the article rightly points out, a child has a healthy effect on the prisoner herself. The only thing that must be done here is to improve the conditions in which young children are kept and make life more comfortable for them. Work is being done in this direction.

Particular attention must be drawn to the process of readapting the prisoner after his release. Quite often we encounter the firmly established tactic of rejecting a former prisoner: People are extremely unwilling to employ him, to say nothing of the difficulties with registration and housing, where literally insuperable bureaucratic barriers are raised in his path. Naturally, all this hardens the ex-prisoner and he often takes to crime again. Apart from the purely moral damage, this also constitutes a considerable economic error: The corrective labor system is at least sufficiently effective in teaching the prisoner how to work hard and very productively, if nothing else.

The situation is far from straightforward because its roots lie in the psychological incompatibility of the sides. On the one hand, the employer is quite naturally concerned—after all, a convict is a convict, even if he is an

ex-convict. On the other hand, the person who has done time builds up resentment: Why do I have to put up with all this? I have already paid the price....

So what can be done? We can see one solution in creating a law which obliges local soviet authorities and internal affairs organs to find employment for ex-prisoners and initially provide them with temporary accommodation, as is done in many socialist countries.

A great many problems have accumulated in the corrective labor system. They must all be solved more quickly; restructuring is essential in this area too, where the human factor must predominate.

Klaypeda Bus, Taxi Drivers Engage in Strike
WA262029 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA
INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 May 88 p 2

[Article by R. Motskus: "Why the Buses Did Not Come..."]

[Text] Klaypeda—On 18 May, the residents of Klaypeda stood in vain at the bus stops. The buses did not appear. The movement of public transport on city roads ceased practically for one full day. A majority of buses did not run on suburban lines and lines outside the city. In the city, the normal work rhythm was broken and economic losses piled up.

To clarify the reasons for the Klaypeda "strikes," V. Sakalauskas, chairman of Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers and A.-M. Brazauskas, Lithuanian CP CC secretary, visited the site. It turned out to be a scandalous inability of the leaders of the bus fleet and social organizations to work with people.

"The majority of bus drivers and taxi drivers refused to sit behind the wheel on that day," said Gorkom First Secretary V. Baublis at a meeting with journalists. "They came to this decision after the enterprise administration refused to pay part of their premium award for April. The reason? The city's buses on fixed routes did not fulfill their planned tasks for income from passenger transport."

This does not depend on their labor, however, but only on the receipt of ticket stubs by the trade network. The workers lost R18-70 of monthly pay for no reason at all. The situation which arose naturally caused driver dissatisfaction. Therefore, the collective raised the question of compensation for material loss. People expressed other grievances and pointed out negligence in organizing labor and carelessness in operating the vehicles and servicing passengers, and to unresolved everyday problems. The bus fleet administration finally paid the difference in wages and promised to work out, in conjunction with the labor collective, more economically justified norms for additional pay. After this, bus and taxi drivers went to work the following day on an appeal by veterans of labor.

Metropolitan Filaret on Restructuring, Church
LD2605093088 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT
26 May 88

["Metropolitan Filaret: Perestroyka Concerns the Church Too"—TASS headline]

[Text] Minsk May 26 TASS—"The general mood for expurgation, the wish of the Soviet people to do away with the mistakes and untruth, which accumulated in the society in the period of stagnation, makes it incumbent also upon us churchmen to look in a new way at the life of our communities and the activities of the church institutions," Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Belorussia said in an interview with the newspaper SOVETS-KAYA BELORUSSIA.

He sees one of the most important features of the times in the fact that the processes of perestroyka and democratisation have involved the relations between the state and society, the church and the state. The member of the Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church has substantiated his statement by the following example: Five new parishes have opened in Belorussia last year. A total of eighteen new parishes have opened in various dioceses in the USSR. New Russian Orthodox and Catholic communities are registered. The local authorities show a by far greater understanding in examining the requests of the believers.

Metropolitan Filaret noted a considerable growth of interest recently among Soviet people in the history of the Church. In his opinion, this is explained by the influence of the same positive processes taking place in Soviet society, on the other hand, by the approaching millennium of the Christianity of Russia. "High spiritual demands, patriotism and peace-making are the keynotes of the historical jubilee," the religious figure said. "The main venue of the celebrations, as is known, will be Moscow. Then they will be carried on in Kiev, Leningrad and Vladimir. Later celebrations will be carried out in all the parishes," Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Belorussia noted.

Citizens Polled on Restructuring
LD3005112188 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT
30 May 88

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS—Soviet people see the perestroyka drive as a programme which embodies their vital interests and needs, according to a public opinion poll conducted by sociologists of the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee in 15 Soviet regions. The poll involved some 10,000 people.

Assessing the pace of perestroyka, 71.5 per cent of those polled said they noticed changes for the better in many spheres of public life and only 9.3 per cent failed to feel them so far. The success of perestroyka depends primarily on the high-quality and effective work of everyone at

his workplace. As many as 81.3 per cent said that they could work better than now. Five years ago readiness to work better was expressed by 63 per cent of those polled.

Although the majority of Soviet people take an active part in the perestroyka reform programme, there are still people who believe that perestroyka applies only to those "on the top" and do not know how to work in a new way. An analysis of the questionnaires showed that only 15.2 per cent believed that such a view was spread widely in their collectives.

A comparison of the results of the current survey and the poll conducted in 1983 shows that political and social passivity among many people is being gradually overcome as the number of people mentioning it went down from 28 per cent to 14 over the past four years.

Discussion of 'New Youth Policy' Sought
LD2505140188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
20 May 88 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences I. Ilinskiy, director of the Komsomol Central Committee Higher Komsomol School Scientific Research Center: "Change of Generation" under rubric "19th Party Conference: Restructuring Tasks"]

[Text] A great deal is written and said about young people. Informal organizations, rock groups, deviant behavior with "shocks" like prostitution and drug addiction.... We have brought hidden issues to light but have yet to find radical solutions. So what is the problem?

Young people are the mirror of society, in which its difficulties are reflected particularly sharply. But the youth problem, as an aggregate of many individual problems—from the philosophical to the practical and from ideals to working, social, and leisure conditions—the problem in all its integrity and urgency, it seems to me, has still to be grasped by society.

Surely we must have seen how young people's social activeness has been waning with every year? How they have become alienated from politics and from socialist moral values, how legal nihilism has grown in them? We saw but looked no deeper. Surely we must have heard how the voice of amateur rock groups burst discordantly into music to which our ears had become attuned? We heard but took no heed. We did not stop to look, listen, or think.

Society "did not notice" how its demographic aging had led to a reduction in the number of young people in social management (particularly in the middle and upper echelons of authority), in science (the number of young people has been halved), and in the arts. We "did not notice" how young people were being squeezed out of the sphere of material distribution, how the approach to them was becoming increasingly consumerist, or how the

intolerance and authoritarian tutelage of the older generation over the younger were growing.... Disregard of young people's needs and tastes in turn increased their dissatisfaction, irritation, and aggressiveness toward their elders. The succession of generations in society has meant that established attitudes are reproduced without actually developing. The conservative mechanism of continuity has led to a slowing down in the process of young people's developing civic maturity.

Restructuring and the policy of acceleration, intensification, and far-reaching change in social development objectively increase the demands made on young people's energy and abilities, and this is finding a response in them.

A public opinion poll conducted by our center soon after the 27th CPSU Congress showed that the mood of young people has taken a sharp turn for the better. In the fall of 1987, a total of 42 percent of the young men and women questioned said that in the last 2 years their confidence in the future had grown stronger. A total of 73 percent of young people had greater faith in the feasibility of our ideals.

Young people are acquiring a taste for social activity and setting up creative collectives, cooperatives, and amateur associations. Their interest in economic, philosophical, and historical problems is growing. Nevertheless, the situation among young people (particularly in large cities) is contradictory. Only some young people have become involved in the real struggle for restructuring. What are the reasons for this?

The first reason is that the younger generation's creative readiness for action is not up to the level of the demands society now makes on it. Fathers have brought up their children in the spirit of their own notions on life, having themselves lost their social activeness during the years of stagnation. How could this really fail to have an effect?

The second reason is that young people's efforts to show their abilities in forms of activity corresponding to their interests and level of development quite often come up against a blank wall of resistance from "adults."

The fact that some of today's young people are trying to gain independence in restructuring by stating their demands with unusual force is giving some people reason to suspect the younger generation of avant-gardism, rebellion, and dangerous political radicalism. They are indignant and afraid that this kind of behavior by young people will shake society's foundations. But the passivity, consumerism, and conformism of other young people are grounds for criticizing them no less zealously for disregarding their civic duty. And in this respect, particularly in recent decades, we have found ourselves in a position no better than that of the fathers in Turgenev's time.

However, if there are to be revolutionary transformations in society's fundamental structures there must be a "break in the gradualness" of its development, including the process of continuity between generations. The scale and complexity of social change require an innovative potential in young people that is consonant with this thrust: new thinking, a new level of awareness, new morality. But this potential can only be disclosed and cultivated in action. There is a powerful core of keen-minded young people who have no time for empty words and concentrate on achieving real results, although there are fewer of these people than we would like. But progress has never been determined by the arithmetical preponderance of a majority.

Progressive young people have long rejected the condescendingly patronizing attitude shown to them by the older generation. Critical attitudes are strong among them. The younger generation asks questions that society finds difficult to answer. How are we to regard previous generations in light of what is now happening in our society? Who bears the responsibility for distorting socialism and deviating from its principles? How can we avoid a repetition of our mistakes? We unfortunately have to admit that many older people have no reason to try to tell young people how to live. We cannot restore young people's trust and love through tedious moralizing and stories of how we lived difficult, heroic lives. Everyone must understand this now. The basis for trust is the purging process which it is important to see through to the end. Society now finds itself in a position where all lies and hypocrisy must be unmasked. Faith in the old sense of the word is now collapsing. It is collapsing wherever it was built on naive dreams, ill-considered political decisions and programs, and social demagoguery. This faith is being replaced by healthy doubt—a more subtle, complex feeling, which seeks to verify our new plans and programs. A stern, brave, responsible attitude to present-day reality is growing on the basis of this feeling.

The romanticized image of handing tradition from generation to generation is now the least suitable of all for our relationship with young people. The older generation is in no hurry to hand over the "baton of tradition," while the younger generation by no means calmly regards the prolonged wait. I remember the storm of applause from the sports and concert hall packed with thousands of people when the Leningrad rock group "Object of Ridicule" performed the song "Our Era":

"We have been told since childhood:

"'You were born for struggle,'

"But when we were eager to get into the thick of things,

"They told us to cool it....

"A new time!

"We have come just at the right moment,

"The revolution is here—this means our time has come."

I want to be correctly understood: I am not talking about a conflict between fathers and sons but about tension in their relationship. We simply do not know the degree of this tension. It could increase, however, if we lull our minds with the stereotyped idea that "there can be no conflict between fathers and sons in our country."

According to information provided by the sociological survey mentioned above, one-fifth of the respondents (this figure includes 32.9 percent of school children, 23.9 percent of vocational and technical school students, 20.3 percent of students, 15.7 percent of workers, and 7.5 percent of engineering and technical personnel) indicated that the older generation fails to understand young people's interests in our country today. These differences were much more marked with regard to opinions on music, dancing, fashion, and modes of conduct.

The future does not promise us any respite. The revolutionary transformations in society are only just beginning, and they are causing a polarization of forces. The future of socialism depends to a considerable extent on how young people take restructuring.

If we really want to elevate the ideal of socialism in young people's souls, we should be afraid not of exposing the mistakes of the past but of being vague in showing what needs to be done now, and how, and what the next step should be. For all their need to have an honest memory of history, young people are geared to the future in their plans and intentions. It is obvious that the young people of today will gain a great deal from the implementation of the program for our country's socioeconomic development through 2000. But I am convinced that this is not enough to satisfy their minds. If young people are to be really enthusiastic about future prospects, they must be interested now. Youth problems—primarily social problems—must be clearly highlighted as separate sections in social programs and state plans.

But for the moment these problems are not being solved or are being solved only partially. For many years we have been taught to divide the whole into parts. There was a secret purpose in this: This kind of approach revealed individual problems but did not make it possible to discover what was really happening. Attention was focused on the economic difficulties of sectors and oblasts, plants and kolchozes, but there was no "problem with the economy as a whole." Everywhere, it seemed, everything could be "perfected," "improved," and "enhanced," without changing anything in principle and without touching the foundations of our life, which seemed unshakable. But this policy doomed us to instability.

Now is a time of synthesis and broad generalizations, because only they open the way to radical solutions to urgent problems.

So what kind of approach should we take to the youth problem? First of all we must evolve a new type of state youth policy: constructive, realistic, consistent, and integrated rather than conservative, fragmentary, without guarantees, and inconsistent. If, relying on young people as a creative force of development, society gives them even medium-term material and political credit by changing and improving the conditions in which they live, society itself will be able to improve by the beginning of the 21st century. You will be thinking: "To give to someone you have to take from someone else." Must the fathers, whose chests are covered with orders, sacrifice something for the sake of their children who are not always obedient and grateful? No, there is absolutely no question of having to make sacrifices—all that needs to be done at present is restore social justice, which has long been violated with regard to young people. And young people are acutely aware of this. Here are a few figures from research carried out last year. A total of 36 percent of young workers under 25 questioned were satisfied with their life as a whole. At 19 years of age 53 percent of young people were satisfied with their work, at 24 the figure was 37 percent, and at 29 it was 26 percent. By the age of 30 the majority of young people questioned were not happy with their material situation. We must ensure that young people receive the benefits commensurate with their real contribution to the development of society—especially production. Ultimately the principle "to each according to his work" must be applied not only to the individual but also to different social groups.

For this purpose it would be worthwhile to draw up a comprehensive, targeted program to resolve young people's social problems at every level of social administration—from an all-union scale down to the labor collective. There is also an urgent need to pass a law on young people that will provide legal guarantees of youth policy being implemented.

The idea of a state committee for youth problems has long been in the air, but it is now being superseded by a more relevant, realistic idea—to establish a public state youth fund which, as a unified, all-union, centralized system, would monitor and coordinate the financial, economic, and sociocultural activity of state organs, enterprises, and organizations in the sphere of youth policy.

This idea is already being put into practice in some rayons, cities, and enterprises. Youth cooperatives and other independent associations are earning large sums of money and using up to 30 percent of their profits to help solve young people's social problems. In other words, the youth fund is already evolving "spontaneously" from below. All that we need now is for this movement to be supported from above!

Our center recently asked 1,000 young people the following question: What do they think of this idea? The result: 76.3 percent support the idea of the fund, 8.1 percent are against it, and 15.6 percent found it difficult to answer. In answer to the question of possible sources of finance for this fund, they replied as follows: 68.4 percent said it should be financed from resources earned by young people and 17.9 percent thought it should come out of the state budget. I think that a youth fund could be a great help in our work with young people. This public state organization could operate on the basis of the principles of self-organization and self-government, combining the youth housing complex, the scientific and technical youth creativity system, existing youth initiative funds, and many other forms of the independent youth movement.

Of course, there may also be other suggestions and solutions. I think that their implementation would ease the job of the Komsomol, which is rapidly being burdened with a multitude of essentially economic functions before our very eyes.

The new youth policy envisages trust, which will elevate young people; attentive, calm affection, which will make them honest; patience, which will contribute to the inner emancipation of the individual; and, finally, open, honest dialogue between "fathers" and "sons," which will develop a sense of personal worth in young people.

We are constantly seeking reasons for the rapid germination of so-called "informal" groups. There are different reasons, of course. But surely it is obvious that one of the main reasons is their alienation from parents, teachers, and their elders generally and their desire for trust and sympathy?! That is why young people are drawn so instinctively and fiercely to one another, creating their own private world which attracts and protects them.... And even if their world is sometimes lacking in lofty aspirations and glorious deeds, we should ask ourselves: Is it only poverty of ideas that leads them to "hang-outs" and "dens"?... The latter are often spiritually arid, but at least there is none of the inaccessible importance, know-it-all attitude, and cold indifference of the adult world. Some "children" are "overindulged," of course, but far more are "underloved." And as the general tenor of relations between society and young people and the general conditions in which young people live are unsatisfactory, should we be surprised that our efforts at education are failing to produce the desired results? Finally, is it not time to "allow" young people to take a more confident stand in society? Is it not time to give them the opportunity not only to take part in implementing political decisions taken by adults but also to play a part in the democratic evolution of these decisions, as well as the opportunity to raise issues of concern to them for discussion and work toward a solution within the framework of existing legislation?

The idea of a new youth policy, the very concept of which seemed strange and "avant-gardist" to the majority just a year ago, is gaining increasing support. No

practical steps have yet been taken in this direction, however. So why not discuss work with young people, possibly in a special section of the 19th party conference, as was done, for example, by the Sixth Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party (Bolsheviks) at the stage of gathering all revolutionary forces? V.I. Lenin raised the issue of winning young people over to the side of the revolution. The problem today is to win young people over to the side of restructuring.

Having worked out the basic approach to work with young people in the new conditions at the 19th party conference, why not raise this problem for nationwide discussion?

R. Gorbacheva Signs Cultural Figure's Obituary
PM2605130188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
25 May 88 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary: "Ilya Samoylovich Zilbershteyn"]

[Excerpts] Ilya Samoylovich Zilbershteyn, the prominent Soviet cultural figure, member of the Soviet Culture Fund Board Presidium, member of the USSR Writers' Union, leading scientific staffer at the USSR Academy of Sciences A.M. Gorkiy Institute of World Literature, doctor of art history, and winner of the USSR State Prize, has died in his 84th year. [passage omitted]

[Signed] V.A. Aksenov, I.A. Antonova, Yu.V. Bondarev, Yu.P. Voronov, A.V. Vasnetsov, R.M. Gorbacheva, V.P. Yenisherlov, Ye.V. Zaytsev, V.V. Karpov, O.I. Karpukhin, F.F. Kuznetsov, D.S. Likhachev, G.M. Markov, G.V. Myasnikov, Ye.Ye. Nesterenko, V.D. Novozhilov, B.I. Oleynik, V.I. Popov, P.L. Proskurin, B.S. Ugarov, V.M. Falin, and S.V. Yamshchikov.

Economic

Role of State Orders System Discussed
PM3105130588 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
30 May 88 Second Edition p 2

[D. Valovoy article under the rubric "Discussing the CPSU Central Committee Theses": "State Orders. Principled Discussion on State Orders Recently Held at USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Session"—bold-face as published]

[Text] Cases attesting that certain ministries are operating in the old way are regularly cited in the press and the other mass media: First, at many enterprises state orders make up 100 percent of output. Second, a considerable proportion of state orders is not backed up by material resources. And third, output for state orders often fails to find consumers. The CPSU Central Committee Theses for the 19th all-union party conference state:

"One cannot fail to see that the measures to implement the economic reform are considerably paralyzed by the bureaucratic position of a number of ministries, departments, and economic organs. In many cases the former administrative diktat is essentially maintained under the guise of state orders, economic normatives, and other new management methods."

Taking account of the fundamental importance of state orders and the implementation of the radical economic reform, the government instructed the USSR Gosplan and Gossnab together with other central departments to generalize initial experience of the planning of state orders, to reveal the shortcomings in this work, and to outline ways of eradicating them when compiling the plans for 1989 and 1990. During the discussion of this question at a session of the all-union government presidium a number of ministries and departments were seriously criticized. N. Ryzhkov in the chair cited many cases of unprincipled approaches in defining state orders. When acting in the role of producer-executant [proizvoditel-ispolnitel], the ministries strive to adopt as few state orders as possible, thereby giving "their own" enterprises as much autonomy and room to maneuver as possible in formulating their production plans and concluding contracts. But when they become clients and consumers they do a complete about-face and propose including in state orders a very extensive list of articles, including spares. Thus, the medical profession has elevated tablets and pipettes to the status of state orders. Some people are trying to preserve this "procedure" for 1989, too.

V. Ginko, first deputy minister of railways, wrote to the USSR Council of Ministers:

"The exclusion of girders for switches and bridge girders from state orders will increase the existing shortage of the aforesaid materials. In this connection we request that ties and switch and bridge girders be retained on the itemized order lists."

A request that the government retain the aforesaid girders on the itemized order lists was also made by O. Makarov, first deputy minister of transport construction.

In a letter to the USSR Council of Ministers V. Klyuyev, USSR minister of light industry, states that "production of certain kinds of output vitally necessary for the fulfillment of statewide and social tasks is currently economically disadvantageous for enterprises." Just what did the minister suggest in order to eliminate this position? I quote: "Special-purpose goods should be additionally included in state orders: gauze and cotton wool for health needs, woolen fabrics for school uniforms in public education, sport and leisure goods...."

V. Klyuyev proposed a more extensive list of articles obtained by the ministry from elsewhere [so storony]. He asked that the itemized state order lists should include:

For the agro-industrial complex: mulberry silkworm cocoons; genuine flax fiber from the total production of flax fiber; fine and semifine wool from the total amount of wool purchases; skins and pelts, with the emphasis on pelts obtained from cage fur farming; and coarse leather, pigskin, and fine leather from total leather raw materials, including sheepskin for clothing and other uses;

For the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry: chemical fibers and yarns—everything, including artificial textile fibers and yarns and synthetic textile fibers and yarns; dyes and textile treatment [tekstilno-vspomogatelnyy] substances; and polyurethane compounds based on complex polyesters;

For the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry: granulated compounds based on divinyl styrene thermoelectric plastic;

And for the machine-building complex: spares for technological equipment installed at light industry enterprises.

AUCCTU Chairman S. Shalayev sent N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, a long list of cheap goods requesting that they be included in state orders. These include:

Young people's coats—up to R130.

Children's coats—up to R25.

Young people's suits—up to R100.

Children's trousers—up to R8.

Children's dresses—up to R11.

Raincoats for young people—up to R70.

Leather boots for schoolchildren—up to R11.

Ankle boots—up to R15.

Shoes—up to R6.

Boots for adults—up to R40.

Ankle boots—up to R8.

Shoes—up to R10.

Sandals—up to R7.

No doubt about it, people need sandals. And gauze too. Railroad workers find it even harder to get by without girders for switches. But does anyone seriously think that at a time when the independence of economic links is being expanded the production and distribution of these items should be carried out at all-union government level?

This approach to the formulation of state orders was condemned at the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium as an attempt to retain administrative edict methods. Past experience convincingly shows that the inclusion from above in enterprises' plans of items that are disadvantageous to them failed to produce the desired results. In order to improve the practice of planning state orders in 1989 N. Ryzhkov demanded that there be a resolute turn toward economic methods and that better use be made of material incentives. Production of goods that society needs should be advantageous for producers both materially and morally! In this connection the following question was asked:

"Why do producers around the world chase orders—particularly state orders, using any means, including bribes, to obtain them—while our enterprises avoid state orders like the plague? This situation can only be overcome by expanding and strengthening economically accountable [khozraschetnyy] relations and enhancing partners' mutual responsibility. It is necessary to give producers an economic interest in making full use of production capacities and in providing additional incentives for the timely and complete fulfillment of state orders. It is time to put an end to illusions about the omnipotence of directives and various administrative directives."

M.S. Gorbachev has repeatedly said that the new tasks cannot be resolved using the old methods! This wholly applies to the organization of the state order system, too. In showing concern for the production of cheap goods S. Shalayev is pursuing a noble aim. He writes that "during the expansion of economically accountable activity the process of the 'erosion' of cheap goods, which has a very negative effect on the living standard of low-income population groups, has been accelerated." But old methods are being proposed to eliminate this position. After all, goods for children, young people, and elderly people were previously included in the plan on a directive basis, special decisions were even taken for many of them, yet the process of their "erosion" continued and expanded. Furthermore, it should be borne in mind that if, under present conditions, an enterprise produces cheap goods on command from "above," it will be unable to guarantee the collective's wages.

In this regard it seems to me that trade unions can make a more major contribution to restructuring the organization of wages. A clearly abnormal situation has emerged in this area: Workers are paid to all intents and purposes on the basis of the labor-intensiveness of the output they produce, while an enterprise's wage fund is "tied" to the volume of commodity (gross) output. Is it right to force a collective to produce cheap goods if wage norms have been made dependent on the production volume achieved in rubles—a volume which has increased for decades as a result of the "erosion" of cheap products and the assimilation of more and more expensive new products?

The AUCCTU together with other departments has tasked ministries with "completing in 1987-1988 the creation of sectorial systems for administering the labor-intensiveness of output.... Methods for forming wage funds are to be elaborated, while ensuring differentiation in the norms determining the funds used for remuneration according to the level to which planned or normative labor-intensiveness is achieved...."

How is this task being resolved? Its implementation is a realistic and economically substantiated way to create favorable conditions for the production of cheap goods.

Everything in the economy is interlinked and interdependent. Clear-cut organization of the state orders system with strict observance of the Law on the Enterprise requires resolution of the whole range of measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum. These were discussed in a meaningful and interesting manner by the speakers at the session.

The presidium instructed specific executives to formulate a draft "Statute on the Procedure for Formulating State Orders for 1989 and 1990" taking account of the results of the discussion and to submit it for ratification. It was proposed that the questions of a differentiated approach to sectors when determining the volume and makeup of state orders and the relationship between state orders and control figures, of economic incentives to enterprises for the acceptance of state orders, and of the procedure for reimbursing collectives for any material damage caused by changes to state orders be additionally examined. A desire was expressed for more detailed work on the question of how to ensure balance between production and demand for output not included in state orders and how to give substance to the rights and duties of central departments during the organization of this work.

In the current year many economic leaders have attempted with the help of state orders to retain the former procedure for planning detailed itemized product lists at the level of the Gosplan and sectors. The USSR Council of Ministers Presidium devoted particular attention to the fact that the planned significant reduction in the makeup and volume of state orders requires a radical restructuring of the work to interlink the production activity of economic components at all levels of economic management and to improve the direct ties between producers and customers. This position is an immutable condition for the normal functioning of the national economy as a whole and each enterprise individually.

Recently the press has been increasingly actively stating a fundamentally different approach to state orders. Certain economists propose giving production collectives new independence. These collectives would find customers and clients for themselves and agree with them on what and how much should be produced for what price. This view was also voiced at the all-union government

presidium session. To be frank, it was basically a question of the elimination of centralized administration and planning. In the opinion of the advocates of this approach, "the economy under socialism should be self-regulating, just as it is under capitalism." "No physical indicators!"

Our economy was on the verge of a crisis. There had been no noticeable improvement in the last few 5-year plans in meeting the demand for prime necessities, the scale of shortages had increased, and prices of a number of goods had risen. The advantages of a planned system do not seem very convincing under such circumstances. In the capitalist countries there is a choice between expensive and cheap goods—for the poor and the unemployed, who receive a pittance in welfare. The capitalist countries pursue technical innovation, while we postpone innovation for decades. In the prevailing situation proposals about complete independence for enterprises seem attractive, and have therefore become fashionable. But fashions come and go, while objective economic laws remain.

The advantages of the centralization and concentration of production are common knowledge. Their correct utilization makes it possible to significantly improve production efficiency. But the administrative edict system of economic management that arose during the Stalin personality cult period not only ignored objective economic laws but even largely contradicted...common sense. To make judgments about the advantages of the planned system of economic management on the basis of these management methods is to go from one extreme to the other and throw the baby out with the bathwater. Can a fundamentally new machine be objectively assessed if during tests the regulations governing its operation are blatantly broken and sometimes ignored altogether?

In the opinion of journalist V. Selyunin, "it's either one or the other: Either we are unable to make use of the advantage that has fallen to us, or it just isn't an advantage. Incidentally, in either case the practical conclusion is the same."

But why is the a priori "conclusion the same" both when there is an advantage and when there isn't? And need we rush to abandon the "advantage that has fallen to us" without looking into the matter?

The great diversity of output under the conditions of technical progress is used as an "argument" against centralized planning. Thus, N. Shmelev writes about "the fruitless attempts to centrally plan the entire itemized list of our industrial production, which runs to more than 24 million items." But just a minute! Such a task has never been set. Planning millions of items at the national economic level is tantamount to trying to indicate street names and house numbers on a globe. All cities and settlements are indicated on maps of individual regions. By the "geographical analogy" it is sufficient

to take account of just several hundred of the most important types of output in order to balance the national economy on the Gosplan "globe." Tens of thousands of varied items ("streets" and "houses") will then be produced out of the metal and grain. But they are only of interest to their producers, their production-sharing partners, and the consumer.

The appearance of disproportions in our country is explained not by the expansion of the itemized list of articles, but by the fact that for the last 20 years the targets for the 170 most important types of product under state control have not once been fulfilled. For some of these products the underfulfillment has run to 20-30 percent and even more. In each individual case this has caused a chain reaction of disruption and disproportions, which has created "planning anarchy." This in turn has been an "objective" excuse for a chain reaction in downgrading plans to fit the actual situation. As a result, billions of rubles in unearned wages for unproduced output have annually entered circulation and exacerbated the imbalance between the supply of goods and the money supply [tovarnaya i denezhnaya massa]. With such a "planning" system maintaining proportions has become harder and harder. One "way out" was the artificial expansion of the itemized products list controlled from above. The larger the list became, the less manageable was the economy, and lack of balance permeated every pore of our economy and became a byword.

The situation would shape up differently if the targets indicated on the Gosplan "globe" were completely fulfilled (all the more so given corresponding reserves for a "rainy day"). This would create a normal situation for the 100-percent fulfillment of economic contracts which would indicate everything needed not only for balance by sector and region, but also for the satisfaction of the population's effective demand (the contracts would indicate not only "street" names but "house numbers"). The kinds of item and goods that are specifically needed for this are determined by consumer and producer, that is, by the contracting parties. Are such details really needed on the Gosplan "globe?" Undoubtedly not. Many of them are also not needed at the sectorial level. Just as street names and house numbers are most often of interest only to those who live there or are visiting. Are we really interested in how many thousand refrigerators, televisions, and cars are "fitted" with what kind of item? Not at all! What is important to us is their quality, their useful life, and...their price.

The utilization of the advantages of socialist production based on social ownership presupposes the utilization of the entire system of objective economic laws—the law of planned proportional development, the law of value, and the law of distribution according to labor. The scientific development of a mechanism for using them in practice is one of the central tasks in the creation of a cost-cutting economic management mechanism.

Economic Reform, Restructuring Viewed
*LD2705154388 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT
27 May 88*

["USSR—Economic Reform and Social Development"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS—The USSR has to double its production potential in the next 12 years, by 2000, primarily due to the economic reform.

Radical economic reform provides for effective quest and for introduction of the advances of the scientific and technological revolution. For instance, production of more than 4,500 new models of machines, equipment and instruments meeting the world standards has been mastered over the past two years while about 6,000 denominations of obsolete machines and equipment have been removed from production. The independent operation of enterprises on the external market has a favourable effect. It gives an additional source of financing to the enterprises and effects shifts towards research-intensive products in the structure of export. For instance, the supplies of machines, equipment, instruments and other engineering products for convertible currency have increased by 30 per cent over the past year and will go up by 2.5 times in 1988.

By the time when the Soviet Union started perestroika its economy was in a difficult situation. The general growth rates kept dropping, the growth of labour productivity slowed down, and there was a constant shortage of labour resources. For instance, the USSR which leads the world in the output of steel and war-material and fuel and energy resources experienced a constant shortage of them because of their ineffective use. Being a leader in the production of food grain, the Soviet Union has to purchase millions of tons of fodder grain every year.

The concept of economic reform was worked out and submitted for consideration by the June 1987 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It is of a revolutionary, comprehensive and long-term character. It envisages a dramatic change in planning, reform of price formation and of the financing and credit mechanism, and restructuring of foreign-economic relations. It envisages also democratisation of economic management in all echelons, including election of managers at different levels.

Simultaneously with the democratisation of the public sector, a fresh impetus is given to the development of the co-operative and individual sectors.

All this is buttressed by the respective legal acts. The principles of radical economic reform are laid down in the new law on the state enterprise which entered into force from January 1, 1988. On Thursday the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a new law on co-operatives.

The restructuring of the economy takes a long time, and its full results bound to lead to overall acceleration of the social and economic development of the USSR and to appreciable improvement of the population's living standards will be manifested when the old economic mechanism and management system become completely replaced by new ones. [sentence as received] Furthermore, the very pattern of the economy must change radically on the basis of the advances of science and technology which also takes time and massive investments. This does not mean, however, that the USSR puts off till distant future the accomplishment of the social tasks. The first positive changes in this sphere are already taking place. For example, while the growth of the gross national product in the past two years reached 8 per cent, the capital investments into the development of the social sphere surpass the average indicators for the national economy by 3 times and today exceed the initial five-year-plan targets by more than 10 per cent. All told, 4.4 million flats have been built in the past two years which has enabled nearly 22 million people to improve their housing conditions.

The Soviet people's incomes keep growing. The average monthly pay in the USSR has increased by 5.9 per cent over the past two years. Favourable changes are visible in the health services and education—these spheres have received additional investments (the health services—to the tune of 6 billion roubles). In agriculture, the average annual output of grain has augmented by 17 per cent, of meat by 13 per cent, and of milk and eggs by 9 per cent.

Naturally, radical economic reform encounters difficulties because all relations within the economic system are being radically changed, and the ideas which shaped up for decades and which have turned into rather stable stereotypes are being abandoned. The resistance of the bureaucratic mechanism which tries to preserve the administrative and command methods of economic management under a new sign is also a major obstacle. This is manifested in the departmental instructions which limit autonomy of enterprises, in the efforts to impose unprofitable orders on them, and in the striving to retain as much of the resources, distributed in a centralised way, and profit, as possible. The reform itself also generates no simple problems. For instance, the Soviet economists believe that the reform will not cause unemployment. But there will arise the problem of providing jobs for, and retraining of hundreds of thousands of people who become removed from their jobs in the course of the restructuring because, in effect, there was no optimal mechanism for redistribution of labour resources and it has still to be created.

Reform of the price system in the USSR should be carried out in such a way that it would minimize adverse psychological effects on the population and prevent drop in the living standards. And the transitional period itself with the persisting elements of the old economic mechanism inevitably causes conflict situations. It is a complex stage. But in the course of the general democratisation of the life in the USSR and of the accumulation of

the successes of the whole process of perestroika, the social base of economic reform broadens and ever more Soviet people become direct and active participants in it.

Baklanov, Gusev Honor Chemical Industry
LD2705231388 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1700 GMT 27 May 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] A ceremonial meeting has been held in the Bolshoi theater in Moscow today in honor of chemical industry day, which is to be marked this Sunday. In the presidium were Comrade Baklanov and Comrade Gusev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of ministries and departments, scientists, front-ranking personalities, and representatives of the public of Moscow. Comrade Bykov, minister of the medical and microbiological industry, spoke about the performance of the complex, as well as restructuring in the industry.

Briefs

New Nuclear Ships

The Murmansk shipping fleet will receive two new nuclear powered vessels during this 5-year plan. They are the specialized icebreaker "Taymyr," which can operate in the mouths of Siberian rivers, and the nuclear-powered icebreaker "Sovetskiy Soyuz," which is intended for service in the northern Arctic Ocean. The crew for the new ship is already being assembled. The USSR state flag will be hoisted over the "Sovetskiy Soyuz" in 1989. [Summary] [*LD2905001688 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian* 2100 GMT 28 May 88]

Atomic Ship to Arctic

The atomic ice breaker "Arktika" has left Murmansk for the Bering Strait to help the Far East Shipping Lines with summer navigation in the eastern Arctic. [Summary] [*LD3005004688 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian* 0204 GMT 29 May 88]

Penza Emergency Declared

A state of emergency has been declared in the forests of Penza Oblast: The Obkom made this decision because of the extremely dangerous situation which has come about due to the dry and hot weather. In the second half of May alone, 30 forest fires have already been recorded. Special volunteer guards and militia personnel will man watch posts on roads leading to the forests to tighten up on fire precautions, and fire-fighting teams are on alert. This year alone, 34 people have died in Penza Oblast following fires, and the material damage has amounted to R1.275 million. [Summary] [*LD3105011688 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian* 2230 GMT 30 May 88]

Scientific

'Cosmos-1951' Satellite Launched 31 May
LD0106073888 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT
1 Jun 88

["Cosmos 1951 in Flight"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS—The Soviet Union launched another satellite in the Cosmos series May 31 to continue studying the natural resources of earth in the interest of various sectors of the national economy and international cooperation.

The satellite was lifted off by a Soyuz booster to an orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution, 88.8 minutes;

Maximum distance from earth, 272 kilometers;

Minimum distance, 187 kilometers;

Inclination, 82.3 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

Incoming information is being relayed to the state Research Center and the Priroda (Nature) Production Center of the State Cartography Administration for processing and use.

Scientist on 'Caribbe Intercosmos-88' Experiment
LD2805085588 Moscow International Service
in Slovak 1700 GMT 4 May 88

[Text] An international aerocosmic experiment Caribbe Intercosmos-88 ended in Cuba recently. Leonid Veteshin, a scientific officer of the Intercosmos Council attached to the Soviet Academy of Sciences has this to say about the aims and tasks of the experiment:

[Begin Veteshin recording in Russian fading into Slovak translation] An international aerocosmic experiment took place in Cuba between 20 March and 20 April this year, in line with the working program within the Intercosmos framework. It was carried out within the framework of the international special purpose [word indistinct] project of research into the dynamism of geosystems by remote methods. Experts from Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, and the Soviet Union took part in the experiment. The participants carried out investigations of the current situation and the development of geological systems in the tropical zone on the basis of pictures taken from space. Three large areas of the Cuban Republic were set for the investigation: Havana and the surrounding area; the country's southeast region, in the valley of the Cauto river and the Guantanamo area; and the shelf south of Cuba in the Archipelago de los Canarreos.

The physical geographical peculiarity of Cuba, lying in the tropical zone, required from the participants in the experiment the preparation of further methods which differ considerably from the methods employed in the temperate zone, where previous experiments had taken place in the aerocosmic area in the Soviet Union, the GDR, and Poland.

The Caribe Intercosmos-88 experiment was organized on the basis of a system of multilevel synchronic photography from satellites, from aircraft, from ground-level, and from surface vessels and submersible spectrometric platforms. Pictures from space were taken from aboard the Mir station by Soviet cameras, with the help of a multichannel NKSM spectrometer made in the GDR. The measurements were carried out by working groups of experts from the Institute of Geography, the Institute of Oceanology, the Institute of Radio Technology and Electronics of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, as well as of the Institute of Space Research of the GDR Academy of Sciences and some other academic centers from the other participating countries.

In the area of the Caribbean Sea shelf, places with an increased biological matter content, which can be used for industrial fishing by the Cuban Republic, were discovered. I will not talk about other concrete practical results of the international Caribe Intercosmos experiment. I can however talk with certainty about one aspect of the experiment. The experiment, carried out within the Intercosmos framework, was a concrete example of assistance by the socialist countries in developing Cuba's production forces. Apart from this, scientists are interested in investigating processes occurring in the tropical zone, and in tackling a much more demanding problem, the problem connected with global changes on our planet. It will be precisely the results of the Caribe Intercosmos-88 experiment which will serve to master research into the processes which are taking place in various physical-geographical zones under the influence of growing antropogenic activity, to make a prognosis of the development of the earth and living conditions, and to make progress in tackling this scientific task. [end recording]

Scientist Views Space, Nuclear Cooperation
LD2905201788 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 29 May 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The idea officially proposed by the Soviet side at the summit talks on Sunday to start joint Mars exploration as disclosed by Gennadiy Gerasimov had been circulated for some time in the past. One of the ardent supporters of the idea is Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and himself a notable space expert. Yevgeniy Velikhov in an interview with our reporter disclosed some other aspects of Soviet-American cooperation in scientific fields. Here is more on that.

Dr Velikhov said that an agreement is being drafted on cooperation in fundamental research. An agreement was also planned on cooperation in nuclear power engineering. It was agreed earlier that American engineers will study technology at a Soviet nuclear power plant and Soviet experts will visit an American nuclear power plant in order to develop safer reactors jointly. One of the results of summit meetings, Dr Velikhov said, is the beginning of work on an international experimental fusion reactor in Federal Germany, involving scientists from the Soviet Union, the United States, and other nations. Dr Velikhov said a new agreement has been prepared for the summit on extending cooperation in the exploration of space and in particular on a joint mission to Mars. Velikhov was asked many questions about the Soviet attitude toward the SDI. He said that Soviet scientists see no grounds for creating a space shield against ballistic missiles, or for developing exotic weapons such as laser or particle beam weapons. It is unlikely that the feasibility of such weapons will be established by the turn of the century. Dr Velikhov said he was satisfied with the fact that neither the Soviet Union nor the United States are at present testing or deploying antisatellite weapons. The ABM Treaty is in force and understanding is growing everywhere, including the United States, that taking weapons to space is extremely dangerous. There are better chances now, Dr Velikhov said, for keeping space free of weapons.

Space Mission Preparations Aboard 'Mir' Noted
LD2905172388 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 29 May 88

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS—Cosmonauts Vladimir Titov and Musa Manarov last week installed and test-ran scientific equipment brought on board their orbiting platform Mir by the Progress-36 freighter in preparation for the upcoming Soviet-Bulgarian space mission to begin June 7.

The spacemen also took pictures of land tracts and parts of seas and oceans, as envisaged by a program to study the natural resources of earth and its environment.

Besides, they continued astrophysics experiments, including a three-day cycle of observations focusing on the X-ray source Swan X-3.

The cosmonauts underwent a medical examination May 27. It included, among others, a check on the bioelectrical activity of their hearts at rest and on their circulatory systems during a workout on a stationary bike.

A proton booster May 21 launched three satellites, Cosmos-1946, Cosmos-1947 and Cosmos-1948, at the same time. They were blasted off as part of an effort to develop components and equipment for a space navigation system needed to locate civil aviation planes and passenger, fishing and transport ships.

Another communications satellite, Molniya-3, was launched May 27 to support long-range telephone and telegraph communications and relay central television programs to the Orbita receiver network.

Cosmonaut Activities

*LD3105121788 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT
31 May 88*

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS—By a TASS correspondent at the ground control center:

Cosmonauts Vladimir Titov and Musa Manarov opened their 24th week in orbit.

Today they are to conduct space biology studies, prepare stationary photo cameras for the upcoming Soviet-Bulgarian mission, and do maintenance work on some of the on-board systems of their orbiting platform Mir.

Using a unit called Svetoblok-T, they are in the process of carrying out a series of experiments to synthesize polyacrylamide gel needed to upgrade technology to produce biologically active substances on earth.

The spacemen have also begun experiments to continue investigating the dynamics of growth and development of higher plants in zero gravity. The experiments involve wheat seeds and abaxial tissue culture.

Besides, the crew have been unloading the Progress-36 freighter. Having pumped compressed nitrogen out of the fuel tanks of the platform's propulsion system, they are to refuel it today.

Titov and Manarov are feeling well.

The flight is proceeding as planned.

Institute of Space Research Plans Previewed

*LD3005081588 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT
30 May 88*

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS—The Soviet Academy of Sciences' Institute of Space Research plans to launch several spacecraft this year.

Apart from two probes to be lifted off under an international project to study the Martian Moon Phobos, it is going to orbit two astrophysics observatories, Gamma-I and Granat, and continue experiments under the intercosmos program involving European socialist nations.

These will include the delivery of an automatically controlled orbital station to a circulatory orbit to carry out what is known as an active plasma wave experiment for the first time.

An electromagnetic generator on board the station will emit energy into outer space, which should cause local disturbances in plasma contained in the magnetic field of earth.

The experiment will aim to model plasma processes taking place under the impact of solar energy flows. This will make it possible to obtain new data about the earth-sun relationship, in particular the mechanism of solar energy conversion.

Vyacheslav Balebanov, the institute's deputy director, said a second research module is to be launched to dock with the orbiting platform Mir this year. The project involves Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, as well as the Soviet Union.

The first module, Kvant (Quantum), linked up with the platform in March last year. Its scientific equipment includes an observatory called Roentgen and an ultra-violet telescope codenamed Glazur.

Military

Sukhorukov Addresses Directorate Jubilee Meeting

*PM3105144388 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA
in Russian 28 May 88 Second Edition p5*

["Our correspondent" report: "In Line With Current Requirements"]

[Text] The tasks and prospects of improving work with military cadres in the spirit of current party demands were the subject of a formal meeting dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate. A report was given by Army General D. Sukhorukov, USSR deputy defense minister for personnel.

Prominent Soviet military commanders took part in the meeting: Army General A. Altunin, Army General I. Gusakovskiy, Army General I. Shkadov, retired Colonel General A. Zheltov, retired Colonel General V. Goncharov, and other veterans of the Main Personnel Directorate.

The meeting was attended by A. Soshnikov, senior official of the CPSU Central Committee.

KGB Border Troops' Jubilee Meeting Reported

*PM3105144788 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
28 May 88 Second Edition p 3*

[TASS report: "Sentinels of the Motherland's Borders"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Moscow public, personnel of the USSR KGB Border Troops, and servicemen of the capital's garrison to mark the USSR KGB Border Troops' 70th anniversary was held in Moscow 27 May.

The presidium comprised V.M. Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB; A.I. Lukyanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.S. Belousov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the USSR Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; military chiefs; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations; and veterans of the Border Troops.

The meeting was addressed by Army General V.A. Matrosov, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB and chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops. The border troops,

which are now marking their 70th anniversary, he said, have been fortified with the energy and will of new generations of Soviet border guards. An atmosphere of high exactingness, responsibility, and efficiency has been created among the troops today. Powerful new impetus is being imparted to this process by the preparations for the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference.

Border troops revere the glorious traditions of their fathers and grandfathers—devotion to the motherland and to military duty—and are worthily augmenting them. Together with army and navy servicemen, they are doing everything necessary to ensure that the sacred borders of our socialist fatherland are reliably protected.